The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXIX. NO. 50. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869. WHOLE NO. 3586.

HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER.
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.
Baltimore st. between Court-house and Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher.
Associate Judges—Joseph J. Kuhn, Robert G. Harper.
Prothonotary—Jacob Mishorn.
Register and Recorder—Wm. D. Holtzworth.
Clerk of the Courts—A. W. Minter.
District Attorney—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—H. D. Wattles.
Sheriff—Philip Hann.
Coroner—Dr. W. J. McClure.
Surveyor—Jesse D. Keller.
Commissioners—Nicholas Wierman, Jacob Lott, Moses Harman. *Clerk*—J. M. Walter. *Counsel*—Wm. McClean. *Physician to Jail*—Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.
Directors of the Poor—John Rahn, Martin Geis, Benjamin Deardorff. *Steward*—Jonas Johns. *Clerk*—H. D. Wolf. *Treasurer*—Jacob Benner. *Counsel*—J. C. Neely. *Physician*—J. W. C. O'Neal.
Auditors—Henry L. Bream, Martin E. Sollinger, Eli G. Hoegy.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

Burgess—C. H. Buehler.
Council—W. S. Hamilton, Alexander Spangler, Jacob W. Cress, Robert Tate, A. M. Hunter, Wm. F. Baker.
Clerk—F. D. Daphorn. *Treasurer*—S. H. Russel.
Constables—George W. Welker, James Sounor.
School Directors—Wm. Colin, W. T. King, Hiram Warren, Wm. R. Kyster, Jacob Aughinbaugh, A. M. Hunter. *Secretary*—A. M. Hunter. *Treasurer*—E. J. Fahnestock.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

President—George Swope.
Cashier—J. Knorr Bair.
Teller—Henry S. Benner.
Directors—George Swope, William Young, Henry Wirt, David Wills, David Kendlehart, Wm. McSherry, William D. Himes, Joshua Motter, Marcus Samson.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

President—George Throne.
Cashier—George Arnold.
Teller—Samuel Huntsman.
Directors—George Throne, David McConaughy, John Brough, John Horner, George Arnold, Jacob Musselman, John Wolford.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

President—J. L. Schick.
Secretary—William H. Meals.
Treasurer—Alexander Cobean.
Managers—John Rupp, J. L. Hill, Josiah Benner, George Spangler, George Little, William B. Meals, Alexander Cobean.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—David A. Buehler.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Henry A Picking, David H. McClellan.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Samuel Herbst.
Vice Presidents—William McSherry, J. S. Witherow.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry J. Stahle.
Recording Secretary—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Treasurer—David Wills.
Managers—William S. Wilson, William Wible, Jonas Rentzahn, Frederick Diehl, W. Ross White, Elisha Penrose, John H. McClellan.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

President—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Vice-President—William A. Duncan.
Secretary—John F. McCreary.
Treasurer—John Culp.
Managers—W. C. O'Neal, John Rupp, A. J. Cover, D. Kendlehart, Wm. F. Atkinson.

GAS COMPANY.

President—E. G. Fahnestock
Secretary—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—Joel B. Danner.
Managers—A. D. Buehler, M. Richeberger, H. D Wattles, S. S. Russell, W. A. Duncan, J. B. Danner

WATER COMPANY.

President—George W. McClellan.
Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel R. Russell.
Managers—W. McClellan, E. S. Buehler, S. R. Russell, H. J. Stahle, M. Richeberger.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

Superintendent—Robert McCurdy.
Secretary and Treasurer—David Wills.

	First.	Second.
Trains depart	9.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
" arrive	12.25 P. M.	5.45 P. M.

The first train makes close connection for Harrisburg and Eastern and Western points, the second train with Baltimore.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Gettys Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.—Meets corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, every Tuesday evening.
Union Encampment, No. 136, I. O. O. F.—In Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 356, A. Y. M.—Corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, 2d and 4th TUurday in each month.
Reynolds Lodge, No. 180, I. O. G. T.—On Baltimore street, every Monday evening.
Cayuga Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Friday evening.
Post No. 2, G. A. R.—North East corner of Diamond every Saturday evening.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran (Christ's)—Pastor, Rev. C. F. Hay, D. D.—Services per Professors of College and Seminary alternately, sabbath morning and evening and Wednesday evening. During vacations, Sunday evening service omitted.
Lutheran (St. James')—Rev. E. Breidenbaugh. Services 10½ sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Christian Reformed—Rev. H. C. Hillis. Services sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Joseph Bell. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays, morning and afternoon.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. Jamieson.—Service by special appointments.

Professional Cards, &c.

J. M. KRAUTH, Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.
Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house. June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY, Attorney at Law, office one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to Suits, Collections and settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against Government, attended to promptly and efficiently.
Will negotiate and sell Mining Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States.
June 18, 1869.—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care. Office on the corner of Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa. Residence in the three story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at his residence in the south-east corner of Centre Square.
May 29, 1867.

DR. H. S. HUBER,
S. E. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington street
OPPOSITE COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOTEL.
June 11, 1869.—tf

DR. J. A. ARMSTRONG, (Having located at NEW SALEM, will attend to all branches of his profession, and will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
McKEESTOWN, P.O.
Adams county, Pa. July 24, 1868.—t

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., *DENTIST*
Office in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel,
GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.
☞Having been in constant practice over 20 years, patients can be assured of good work. [July 9.—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, *Dentist*, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to anything within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
July 30, 1869.—tf

DR. H. W. LEFEVRE
Littlestown, Adams co., Pa.,
HAVING permanently located in that place, will attend to engage in the general practice of Medicine an Surgery. Office in Lombard street, near Baltimore street.
[Aug. 30, 1869.—t

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

THE subscriber have just returned from the city with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at the lowest stand a Baltimore street, at prices not to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

Carpenter' Tools
Blacksmith Tools
Shoe Findings
Cabinet Makers' Tools
Horse Shoeing Materials
All kinds of Iron &c
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints &c. &c. These goods are all selected and bought in the several departments mentioned above, but what can be had at this Store. Every kind of Blacksmiths coal can be obtained here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Strangers call and see us prepared to sell at any for cash as any other house outside of the city.
DAVID BIRKNER
JOHN S. HARNER
May 28, 1869.

CARDS, Letter Heads, Bill Heads Circulars, Envelopes, and all kinds of Job Printing done with neatness and cheap at this office.

Business Cards.

ALEX. J. TATE'S
RESTAURANT,
Chambersburg street, next door to the "Keystone Hotel."
ALE, LAGER, POP,
OF THE BEST.
Also, Oysters, Tripe, Turtle-Soup, Cheese, Eggs, and everything usually found in a first-class Restaurant.
☞GIVE US A CALL.☜
June 4, 1869.—tf

BLACKSMITHING.
B. G. HOLLEBAUGH
HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritsman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.
REPAIRING of all kinds. Give me a call.
April 30, 1869—tf

GRANITE-YARD,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.
PETER BEITLER
Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—
Curbing, Sills, Steps, Ashlers, Posts, Monuments, Cemetery Blocks, &c., &c.,
cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.
☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
June 3.—tf

JEREMIAH CULP
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Undertaker & Paper-Hanger,
Is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms
COFFINS OF ALL STYLES.
He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.
PLAIN & FANCY SIGN PAINTING EXECUTED TO ORDER.
☞York street—a few doors east of Lutheran Church
May 27, 1868—tf.

ROBERT D. ARMOR,
GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER,
East Middle street, half a square from the Court-house
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line, in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.

GAS PIPE
furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights &c.; also WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.
Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [Dec. 25, 1867.—t

GETTYSBURG
FORGE.
HAMMERED IRON,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
supplied to Iron Dealers and Blacksmiths at reasonable prices.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
IRON SCRAPS WANTED,
for which $1.50, per 100 lbs. will be allowed, delivered at the Forge in Gettysburg, Pa.—either in cash or in exchange for Hammered Iron, as may be preferred.
S. W. HOFFMAN.
July 30, 1869.—tf

A SERVANT FOR ALL.
Both's Improvement for Opening, Closing and Latching Gates,
MAY be attached to any gate and operated from the buggy, team or saddle, by one hand, in any desired direction from the gate—opened and closed from one point, at any distance from the gate. This improvement is simple and cheap, yet perfect and strong; will not be disarranged by the sagging of the gate, nor by the frost raising the posts; may be made at a country blacksmith's, and easily attached to a gate. The undersigned, having the Right for Adams county, will sell Township and Farm Rights of this improvement.
Also, BOTH & SHANE'S AMERICAN LEVERGATE—which will be found reliable and convenient to all who have gates to drive through—as they remain by their team, open, close and latch a gate, without the necessity of getting to the seat or stand.
For further information, &c., address
ISRAEL BRICKER,
May 18.—tf Menallen P. O., Adams co., Pa.

NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering & Trimming.
WILLIAM E. CULP
HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for
Covering Sofas, Chairs, Mattrasses, and Upholstering in all its branches.
He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.
Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—tf

HOWE MACHINES!
THE LATEST IMPROVED & GENUINE
ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
SEWING MACHINES.
JACOB F. THOMAS,
Agent for Adams County, Pa., Granite Hill, P. O., (Golden's Station.)
ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.
☞The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE unless they have embedded in each machine a medallion having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., on it, &c.
Feb. 26—tf

COOPERING!
PETER CULP
Has commenced the
COOPERING BUSINESS
in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of
MEAT VESSELS,
CROUT STANDS,
PICKEL STANDS,
TUBS,
FIGUR BARRELS.
I also manufacture 5 and 10 gal. Kegs, Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Shop as usual.
Aug. 13, 1869.—tf

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also one excellent assistant and will insure satisfaction. Give him a call.
May 29, 1867.

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.
THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,
Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.
All kinds of
CRACKERS,
CAKES,
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PRETZELS, &c
constantly baked and always to be had fresh.
With many years experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.
BALTZER NEWPORT.
April 9, 1869—tf

Surveying--Conveyancing.
J. S. WITHEROW,
FAIRFIELD, PA.,
Tenders his services to the public as a
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
and is prepared to survey Farms, Lots, &c., on reasonable terms. Having taken out a Conveyancer's License, he will also attend to preparing
DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING AT SALES, &c.
Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable.—Post Office address, Fairfield, Adams co., Pa.
Jan. 1, 1869.—tf

ICE CREAM SALOON.
JOHN GRUEL,
Chambersburg St., Gettysburg,
next door to Eagle Hotel,
Has always on hand a large assortment of all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY,
made of the best materials, with Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, &c.
ICE CREAM
served to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and determined to please he invites his friends to give him a call.
April 9.—tf

FURNITURE.
D. C. SHEAFFER
PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,
Is prepared to offer to the Public, anything in his
sacheap as can be had in the county.
☞York street—a few doors east of Lutheran Church
May 27, 1868—tf.

FURNITURE
made to order. Repairing done neat cheap and with despatch. Jan 22, 1868.—tf

BROOMS! BROOMS!
The undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his new stand on the north-east corner of Centre Square, adjoining Bierbower's Sugar Store. He will have during the fall a full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Brooms made to order or on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn would do well to give him a call.
S. S. TIPTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 17, 1869.—3m

STEAM SAW MILL.
THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL, at the South Mountain, near Graefenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of
WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK,
or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures
SHINGLES, PAILINGS, &c.
LUMBER
delivered at any point at the LOWEST RATES. 3 per cent. will be deducted for the cash payments, or interest will be charged from the time of delivery of Lumber. Thankful for past favors, he would desire a continuance for the future.
All letters should be addressed to him at Graefenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa.
HENRY MILTENBERGER.
Oct. 29, 1869.—tf

BARGAINS IN
NEW FURNITURE,
A NUMBER of sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE having been sent by mistake to the Gettysburg Spring Hotel—parties will be very cheap and good furniture can be accommodated by calling immediately at the Furniture Store of GEO. A. WARNER & CO., (in Old Sentinel Office.)
July 16.—tf PROPRIETORS.

Livery Stables.

GETTYSBURG LIVERY,
Sales & Exchange Stables.
N. WEAVER & SON, *Proprietors,*
HAVING this day associated with me my son LEVI in the Livery Business, carried on by me on Washington street for a number of years, I would respectfully return my thanks to the public for the kind patronage heretofore extended to me.
Having now superior accommodations to supply the public, we would solicit a continuation of their patronage.
We claim that we can furnish superior teams at as moderate prices as any other establishment in Gettysburg.
Our stables will be found stocked with the best of Horses and Vehicles.
We can furnish you a fine Hack team with careful and obliging drivers for long or short drives. We can furnish you a pair of Horses and Buggy.
We can furnish you a nice single Horse and Buggy for business or pleasure trip.
We can furnish you a fine Saddle Horse for Gentleman or Lady.
We can furnish you a Family Horse and Carriage. We can furnish superior facilities for visiting the Battle-field and Springs.
Particular attention paid to supplying Hacks for Funerals.
In fact, you can get any kind of a team to be had in a first-class Livery.
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD
at all times and on reasonable terms. Persons buying Horses at this establishment have a good collection to select from. All Horses sold guaranteed as represented, or no sale.
By strict attention to business, with a desire to please, we hope to have something to do.
NICHOLAS WEAVER,
LEVI P. WEAVER.
April 9, 1869.—tf

THE EAGLE LIVERY,
SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.
Washington Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,
ADJOINING THE EAGLE HOTEL.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this place, and is prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. He has provided himself with Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c., of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. His horses are all good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripples," but all of the "2.40" order.
Riding parties can always be accommodated and conveyances furnished.
Parties to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of trains.
Horses bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair play and no gouging."
☞Particular attention paid to furnishing Hacks and Hacks for Funerals.
☞We flatter ourselves that by charging moderately and by furnishing superior accommodations, we cannot fail to please every one who patronizes our establishment.
May 29, 1867.

Notice to the Public!
THE undersigned is running a Line of Stages from Hagerstown to Gettysburg, leaving Hagerstown on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., passing by Leitersburg, Waynesboro', Monterey and Charmont Springs, Fountain Dale and Fairfield, arriving at Gettysburg at half past four o'clock and returning from Gettysburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Hagerstown to make connection with the 5 o'clock train for Baltimore.
May 21.—tf ENOS WARNER.

THE STAR & SENTINEL has a larger circulation than all the papers in the County *combined*—hence it is the best advertising medium

Forwarding Houses.

LOOK HERE!
THE undersigned has leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa., and will carry on a
Grain & Produce Business
in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Butter, Lard, Tallow, &c. Also, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.
GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS
constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also, COAL OIL, Fish OR, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
He is always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.
Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL by the bushel, ton or carload.
He will also run a
LINE of FREIGHT CARS
to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CRESS' CAR."
JOHN CRESS.
April 2, 1869.—t.

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. B. WIBLE. WM. J. WIBLE
Joseph Wible & Sons,
Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
South-east corner of Railroad and Washington streets,
GETTYSBURG PA.
HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of Grain and Country Produce generally. The highest cash price paid for Timothy and Clover Seed. We will keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of
GROCERIES,
such as Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses and Syrup, Tobaccos, Spices, and everything usually kept in a Grocery Store.
LINE OF CARS TO BALTIMORE.
We will run a line of Cars to Baltimore weekly, to the Warehouse of EMELSON & CO., 128 North st., corner of Hanover, for the transportation of goods each way, leaving Gettysburg every Monday and returning on Wednesday.
The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand, or secured at short notice for those ordering.
April 9, 1869.—tf

Financial.

GETTYSBURG
NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS converted into FIVE-TWENTY BONDS without charge.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CASHED.
The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.
STOCKS and BONDS, of all kinds, bought in person or without CHARGING COMMISSION.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced 1 per cent* viz:
5 PER CENT. for 1 year,
6 PER CENT. for 6 months,
3 PER CENT. for 3 months.
Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks of all kinds, are invited to give us a call and we will give all information cheerfully.
J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1867.—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
GETTYSBURG
WILL ALLOW
Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS as follows:
3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR 1 YEAR.
4 " " " " 6 MONTHS,
5 " " " " 3 "
WILL CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND COUPONS.
Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS every kind free of charge on Commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GOLD AND SILVER,
and will give above premium on Bonds as purchased promptly or hereafter upon receiving the same.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Pa., April 26, 1867.—tf

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
THE STAR AND SENTINEL.

The Star and Sentinel.

GROWING OLD.

One by one they are passing away—
The old of our town—to their final rest!
With reverence faultless the pillow of clay,
And pile up the earth on the quiet breast.

That pillow is soft to the time-worn head,
That load is light to the aged dead.

They have borne their burden of joy and pains,
They have had their portion of hopes and fears;
They have wrought out their work, they have gained their gains,
They have smiled their smiles, they have wept their tears—
It is over now! The records close,
And leave them there to their long repose.

Speak of them gently, remember them well—
They were children of earth, as we are now;
They strove with temptation, they yielded and fell,
And anon they conquered, as we still do;
Their history is what ours shall be—
Speak of them, think of them tenderly.

But few remain; and when they are gone
We shall fill the places which they now hold;
Our heads will be frosted, our bosoms be lone—
Even our hearts will grow tame and cold;
And the faltering step and fallen breath
Will remind us, too, of approaching death.

Rivalry, coldness, worldliness, pride—
Why should we yield to their baleful thrall?
Let us clasp hands closer as down ward we glide
Into the shadow that waits for us all;
For soon we shall be among the old,
As the days of our years will soon be told.

THE PROFESSOR'S STRATAGEM.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Herr Karl von Krummelhauset—the Professor, he was called—was an eccentric man of science. With the exception of a few students to whom he gave private lessons, he received no visitors, and had no associates.

His daughter Mary, it was universally agreed, was an angel, and a very *arch* one at that. I am not going to tell you how pretty she was; but just do your best to fancy the utmost perfection of incipient womanhood, and if you are blessed with a fair share of the poetic element, you may reach some faint conception of the truth.

Among the Professor's pupils were my friend Max Oppenheim and myself—at least, I was Max's friend! I believe *he* was nobody's though I then thought differently.—I fell dead in love with Mary, and made Max my confident, and finally "spoke" to her father.

The Professor heard my proposal with a serious look.

"Have you the means to support a wife?" he inquired.

My resources, I was obliged to confess, were mainly prospective and wholly contingent.

"I am already *old*," he continued, "and the small annuity which barely suffices, with such additions as I am able to make to it, for present needs, will end with my life. My daughter therefore, will inherit no fortune, which renders it all the more important that her future should be assured.—However, I will defer my decision. Mary is yet too young to marry. But if at the end of two years, you shall be in a position to warrant a renewal of your offer, and shall not have changed your mind, I will give you an answer; till then, let the subject be dismissed."

I felt the force of the Professor's reasoning and saw it would be useless to say more.

My resolution was taken. I bade farewell to my friend, whose languid "God speed" had little of fervor in it, compared with the worthy Professor's parting benediction, or with darling Mary's simple "good-by," spoken smilingly through her tears, and to which I could only answer by a silent pressure of her tiny white hand.

At the end of two years—two years of toil and adventure in the wild and newly discovered gold regions of Australia—I returned rich, and more than rich enough to justify me in demanding the Professor's hand.

Max Oppenheim was the first acquaintance I met. It may be imagined with what eagerness I hastened to tell him of the happy change in my fortunes. He seemed less sympathetic than usual. Indeed the news seemed to quite interest him.

"But your treasure—in what shape have you brought it home?" he asked.

"In good bank-notes," I answered, giving my breast pocket a slap. "I have them here."

"A very careless way of carrying so much money," he remarked.

"I know it," I said; "but I found it difficult to buy exchange at the little seaport where I landed, and so, for convenience sake, turned my gold into notes. However, I will deposit the whole to-morrow, and there'll be but little risk till then."

Max spent the evening with me at my lodgings. I went to bed soon after he left, placing the wallet containing my money under the pillow.

It was broad daylight when I awoke.—The door of my room stood partially ajar. I was certain I had closed and locked it before retiring. My first thought was of my money. Heavens! it was gone! It was but too evident I had been robbed during my sleep. A skeleton key still remained in the lock, but no other trace of the criminal was left. I at once called on the Professor.

The old man received me cordially. He listened to my story with a grave face, and was very particular in his inquiries touching the companions I had spent the previous evening with, and who had knowledge of my being in possession of a sum so considerable.

"It is a hard case," he added. "I am not quite prepared to return the answer I promised two years ago. Call at eight o'clock this evening, and I will be ready to give it."

"But Mary," I mustered courage to ask—"could I see her a moment?"

"She has gone out for the day," he answered; "but you shall see her this evening, or at furthest to-morrow."

I made known my loss to the police, put myself in communication with detectives, and spent the day in taking such measures for the recovery of my property and the apprehension of the thief, as seemed to promise any hope of success.

At the appointed hour I was ushered into the Professor's study. To my surprise, Max Oppenheim, whom, singularly enough, I had not seen during the day, was there before me.

I was about to inform him of my loss, but the Professor, he said, had already told him.

"You have come opportunely sir," said the latter, addressing himself to me.

In answer to my look of inquiry, he proceeded:

"This gentleman," with a gesture toward my friend, "has just honored me with an important proposal—no less indeed, than an offer for my daughter's hand. Being a man of unquestioned rank and fortune, his proposal demands, at least, serious consideration."

"And is it you, wretch!" I exclaimed, casting a furious look at Max, "that have dared to take advantage of my misfortune to supplant me in that wherein you had my confidence, and wherein I had a right to count on your aid and sympathy?"

Hot words followed, ending in a challenge.

"Come, gentlemen," said the old Professor, "I have a proposition to make," and passed into an adjoining apartment. After a brief absence he returned, bearing a salver, on which were a couple of glasses partially filled with some liquid.

"There," he continued, placing the salver on a table, "are two glasses of wine. In one of them is a subtle and tasteless poison. He who drinks it will experience no pain, but will, within an hour's time, sink into a calm and peaceful slumber, from which there will be no waking. I would bestow my daughter on no man not ready to peril his life for her sake. Your readiness to do this I propose a more rational mode of testing, than the senseless combat in which you are about to engage. Let each drink the contents of one of these glasses. To the survivor, I pledge the gift of my daughter's hand. All traces of the other's remains I have in my laboratory the means of speedily destroying, and the secret of his disappearance need never be known."

"Heavens! how weird the old man looked! Could it be that he was really insane? or was there more in the popular superstition with regard to him than was commonly accredited?

My mind shrank from the idea of suicide. "But, after all," I reflected, "what difference is there in principle between staking my life on such a hazard, and the more unequal one, it may be, of bodily conflict?—There is at least as favorable a chance of rescuing from a villain's hands an innocent victim."

My purpose was formed.

"I accept the test!" I exclaimed.

Max hesitated.

"Why not settle our difference in the usual mode?" he expostulated.

"*Cowards* may fight duels," I replied, "confiding in superior skill, or schooled by custom. To face death in a new and unexpected shape requires courage. If you have a spark of it, which I doubt, do not waver now. Take your choice," I said, advancing to the table, and pointing to the glasses.

His face was ghastly pale, but pride was stronger than fear. With an almost tottering step he approached the table, and with a trembling hand took up one of the glasses. I took the other. Simultaneously we raised them to our lips, and drained the contents.

The Professor at once conducted us to separate chambers; remarking, as he did so, that an hour would tell the tale.

Left to myself, I began closely to study my sensations. For a time, I was conscious of nothing unusual. At length a feeling of drowsiness began to steal over me. Still, it might be only fancy, or, more probably, the natural re-action after a day of excitement. But no; it was becoming too marked for that. Besides, I could not shake it off. My eyelids grew preternaturally heavy. A gradual numbness pervaded my members. I could not be mistaken. It was I who had drank from the poisoned cup! Dragging myself with my remaining strength to a couch that stood near, I dropped upon it, and decently composing my limbs, breathed a prayer to Heaven for forgiveness, and, with Mary's name on my lips, *fell asleep!*

* * * * * * *

The sun was shining brightly when a voice recalled me to consciousness. If I was dead, I had surely gone to *Heaven*, for there stood an angel! But a second look assured my bewildered senses. I was dead, after all. It was darling little Mary, whose smiling face and musical tones were giving me sweet welcome.

Goodness knows how many foolish things I would have said, or how many kisses of greeting I would have snatched, in spite of Mary's blushes, if the old Professor, who *ought* to have been busy among his retorts and crucibles, hadn't made his appearance just then.

With an air of misery he led me to his study, where to my inexpressible astonishment, he handed me my lost wallet, its contents intact.

"Few men have the courage," he said, "to face death with a great crime unconfessed and unrepented of. Before making my singular proposal last night, I had reason to suspect that your supposed friend was not altogether innocent of your recent loss; not that he had been actuated by motives of gain, but by a desire to blast your hopes in a quarter which I need not mention. The event has justified my suspicions. Both the glasses contained a powerful but harmless sleeping potion, and when Max felt himself giving way to an unnatural drowsiness, believing the poison was at work, and that his doom was sealed, he summoned me to bear a confession, of which you have happily reaped the fruits. He has already taken his departure, and will never return."

What the Professor's answer was to my proposal of two years' standing, and what came of it, I leave the reader to guess.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

"BALLY" HIBBARD, the well known Methodist, was apt to be pugnacious in the pulpit. It was well nigh impossible for him to say "amen" until he had given the five points of Calvinism a rap. Once after he had been thus freeing his mind, a good Presbyterian friend who had been listening said: "Brother Hibbard, you hurt my feelings by what you said about so and so"—some point of Calvinistic doctrine. "Oh," was the reply, "I'm sorry you took that; I aimed that at the devil, and you stepped in and took the blow instead. Don't get between me and the devil, brother, and you won't get hurt."

A CALF in Lake county, Illinois, got a railroad ride in a novel way some days ago. It was standing on the track as the train came along, and the "cowcatcher"—a premature name in this case—running under it, flirted it up to the platform under the head light, where the engineer tied it fast and made a neat speculation of it.

A CAUTIOUS itemizer tells what is the matter with a noted lady in the following terms: "The Princess de Metternich is to retire from society for a little while, and is buying lots of edgings, insertions, muslins, and so on, which she is making up into little garments too large for a doll and too small for herself."

TRADITIONS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

MRS. MADISON AS HOSTESS.

At dinner Mrs. Madison always took the head of the table; Mr. Madison the middle, and one of his secretaries the bottom. Her memory was so good that she never forgot a name, and would address each of her guests, though just introduced with twenty others, as if she had known them for years. She was a magnificent looking woman in the drawing-room. Her stately and Juno-like figure towered above the rest of the ladies. When she found a timid young girl, she would attend to her most assiduously, conduct her to the piano, and remain with her till she became more at her ease. At one of her receptions, a tall, dangling youth, fresh from the back-woods, made his appearance, and took his stand against a partition wall. He stood in that position like a figure for half an hour, and finally ventured to take a cup of coffee, which it was then the custom to hand around. Mrs. Madison's keen eye had noticed his embarrassment, and she wished to relieve it. She walked up and addressed him. The poor youth, astounded, dropped the saucer on the floor, and unconsciously thrust the cup into his breeches pocket. "The crowd is so great"—remarked the gentle lady—"that no one can avoid being jostled. The servant will bring you another cup of coffee. Pray, how did you leave your excellent mother? I had once the honor of knowing her, but I have not seen her for some years." Thus she continued till the poor youth felt as if he were in the company of an old acquaintance. He took care, secretly and soon, to dislodge the protuberance in his pocket.

ETIQUETTE UNDER OLD HICKORY.

According to Baillie Peyton, when Minister Lane was Secretary of State, a new minister arrived from Lisbon, and a day was appointed for him to be presented to the President. The hour was set, and McLane expected the minister to call at the State Department; but the Portuguese had misunderstood Mr. McLane's French, and he proceeded alone to the White House. He rang the bell, and the door was opened by the Irish porter, Jimmy O'Neil. "*Je suis venu voir Monsieur le President,*" said the minister. "What the deuce does he mean!" muttered Jimmy. "He says President, though, and I suppose he wants to see the General." "*Oui, Oui,*" said the Portuguese, bowing. Jimmy ushered him into the green room, where the General was smoking his corn-cob pipe with great composure. The minister made his bow to the President, and addressed him in French, of which the General did not understand a word. "What does the fellow say, Jimmy?" said he. "De'll knows, sir; I reckon he's a forriner." "Try him in Irish, Jimmy gave him a tou

The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

RARE INDUCEMENTS !

The New York Independent and Star & Sentinel at unusually low rates.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers by which we are enabled to furnish the *New York Independent* and the STAR & SENTINEL to new subscribers at the low rate of $4, together with a copy of Ritchie's splendid Steel Engravings of GRANT and COLFAX as premiums. The INDEPENDENT is one of the best religious papers in the country, and its regular subscription $2.50. The Engravings of Grant and Colfax alone sell for $4.—Specimen copies can be seen at this office. Here is a chance to get the *Independent* and the *Star & Sentinel* FOR NOTHING. Send us $4, and both papers, with the two Engravings, will be sent to any address.

WE see it stated that Col. A. K. M'Clure is to be associated with Alexander Cummings in the publication of the new daily paper soon to be commenced in Philadelphia. Editorially this will be a strong team.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW has been elected State Senator from the 15th district. As the district is hopelessly Democratic, we are glad to note the election of so good a man as Mr. Buckalew. He served as U. States Senator for six years, and although a radical Democrat, he is a man of ability, undoubted integrity, and the corrupt lobby ring will have trouble to manipulate him. The Senate will be improved by the presence of such men as Mr. Buckalew and H. Jones Brooke.

THE efforts which will undoubtedly be made by interested parties to influence Congress to increase the tax on whiskey during the approaching session are doomed to failure. A Washington despatch says the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue concur in the opinion that such a step at this time would be decidedly injudicious. They argue that the arguments advanced in support of it are very strong, and that whiskey might be taxed more for the purpose of reducing the tax on articles of necessity, but they are satisfied that the present income from the spirit tax cannot be increased.

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of State, having received a number of letters making inquiry about the issue of Commissions to Justices of the Peace elected at the October election, announces that no commissions will be sent to, or made out, for the newly elected Justices, prior to the time at which their commissions were formerly issued. The law only changed the time of election, not the terms of the officers formerly chosen at the spring elections. Their commissions will not be forthcoming for some six months. The principle holds with reference to all township officers, School Directors, Constables, &c. The officers elected a few weeks ago will not enter on their duties until the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents—the new School Directors not until the 1st of June next.

WE have another chapter of horror from the West, the burning of a steamer on the Mississippi on the evening of the 27th ult., with nearly 300 persons on board, all of whom were lost except about 50. The boat took fire from a candle, used by some of the deck hands while playing cards near a bale of hay. The hay by some means took fire, and the flames spread rapidly. The pilot undertook to run the boat ashore, but struck a sand bar more than half a mile from shore with deep water intervening. The rapid destruction of the boat made it necessary for the passengers to risk the river. The scene is represented as being terrible—passengers struggling in the water with each other and desperately contesting for every floating piece of timber, while the air resounded with the shrieks of the dying The few saved either swam to shore or sustained themselves on floating pieces of timber until picked up by boats. One instance is given in which two men had seized a piece of timber in sufficient to float both. It was a struggle for life, and one of the men drew a dirk-knife and plunged it into the breast of the other, who rolled over, his blood mingling with the waters of the river. The murderer, however, failed to reach the shore and was himself lost.

ALTHOUGH three weeks have gone by since the Election, our Democratic friends are still busily at work figuring up the causes of their defeat. So perfectly assured were they of electing Packer, and defeat was so utterly unexpected, that it came upon them with a shock of surprise from which they have not yet recovered. In casting about for the causes of their defeat, among other stories with which the Democratic Press is entertaining their readers is that of alledged frauds in Philadelphia and Luzerne. The fact is that neither in Philadelphia nor Luzerne did the Republicans poll their full vote. The falling off is in the Democratic vote, as compared with last fall, consequent upon the Register Law, which effectually broke up the whole sale frauds which a year ago so enormously swelled the Democratic majorities in these districts. Brick Pomeroy of the New York *Democrat*, who did his best to secure Packer's election, thinks the whole trouble lies in the Old Fogy-ism dominant in the Democratic counsels of this State, and predicts continued disaster so long as the party clings to dead issues and refuses to recognize the living present. Brick thus concludes his article:

> "The platform was not exactly what it should have been. The canvass was entered upon with a strong candidate—all the money he expended was absorbed by the leeches who hung around him—the work a united Democracy should have performed was not done—the result is before the world to the discredit of the Democratic party of the Keystone State, which might have carried the election, but did not through apathy, indifference and ignorant disregard of the wants of the people.
>
> But better luck next time! Vote will not come except through better management. We cannot expect to stand by the roadside, looking at the dead issues of the past, and reach the prize in the future. This is an age of progress. The issues of the past are with the dead. The demands of the people must be met, and those who DO NOT care for the interests of the people must not expect to be cared for in return."

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections were held on Tuesday last in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

In Massachusetts, the Republicans carry the Governor by a large, although diminished majority, the Prohibitionists running a separate candidate who drew off some 16,000 votes.—The License question largely effected the contest for Legislature, both Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists claiming a majority.

New York goes Democratic by about 12,000. The City gives 29,000 less Democratic majority than last year, but the Republicans lose correspondingly in the counties, by reason of a light vote. The Democrats have 2 majority in the Senate, and the Republicans 2 in the House.

In New Jersey the contest was for members of Legislature, which will be Democratic as usual.

Every county in Maryland went Democratic, and there will not be a single Republican in the Legislature.

In Illinois the contest was mainly local, no State officers to be elected. Members of a constitutional convention were elected, the Republicans having a decisive majority.

Minnesota and Wisconsin both roll up large Republican majorities for Governor, with Legislatures largely Republican.

The election in West Virginia last week resulted in a Republican majority in both branches.

GOV. GEARY failed to poll the full Republican vote at the recent election, falling behind Judge WILLIAMS over 4,000 votes. While well understood dissensions in the Republican ranks had somewhat to do with this defection, Lager Beer and Whiskey were the main causes. The heavy falling off in GEARY'S vote in Allegheny county, where the foreign German element is potent, evidences this; and we have confirmation of it in the following "strictly private" circular of the Liquor League, said to have been extensively circulated throughout the State prior to the late election. We publish it as an additional proof of the power ful combinations the Republicans had to overcome in the late struggle.

[STRICTLY PRIVATE.]

ROOMS OF THE STATE LIBERTY LEAGUE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1869.—*Dear Sir*: It is now *definitely* ascertained that Governor Geary is PLEDGED to advocate and give a *Prohibitory Liquor Law*, in the event of his re-election. *The proof of this is too positive to admit of a doubt.*

The temperance fanatics are also working quietly but dexterously to secure enough prohibitory men in the Legislature to pass such a bill.

Forewarned—Forearmed. The hour has come for the friends of Liberty *to rouse themselves to action.* Our principles—our rights—our interests—the very bread of our families, are all at stake.

The League strongly urges that *timely action* be taken to counteract this insidious attempt to subvert the liberties of the people and the character of our free institutions.—GOVERNOR GEARY MUST BE DEFEATED at every hazard. The Prohibitory candidates for the Legislature *must share the same fate*, NO MATTER TO WHAT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION THEY MAY BELONG. Party considerations sink into insignificance when issues of such immediate importance to all are involved.

Call a STRICTLY PRIVATE meeting of our friends IMMEDIATELY, *and lose no time* in arranging the most effective plans in your district. *Work quietly*, as our enemies do; but *be sure to work*. Have a committee of the most influential men at every poll, and neglect nothing that may be needed to accomplish our object.

By order of the State League.

G. S. MOUNTJOY,
P. M. SCHAMM,
MICHAEL O'BRIENE,
JAS. N. MCCALL,
JAS. LANDER,
FREDERIC LAUER,
Committee.

WHILE the Democratic Press persists in writing down Gen. Grant's administration a "failure," the Government pursues the even tenor of its ways, and every month gratifies the nation with announcements of a steady reduction of the National Debt. The statement of the Treasury Department for the month of October shows a further reduction of $7,633,882.75 in the Public Debt, making a total decrease, since this Administration began, of $62,332,070.66! If that be failure, the people are likely to want plenty more of it.

BRICK POMEROY, of the New York *Democrat*, with all the stunning emphasis of separate lines, declares:

> The Democratic party of the United States is sadly in want.
>
> Its wants are not numerous, but severe.
>
> It wants brains.
>
> It wants honesty.
>
> It wants pluck.
>
> It wants unity of action.
>
> It wants integrity of purpose.

Brick might have added, that the party wants votes and victories; and as long as the virtues above enumerated are lacking, it can expect nothing but defeat.

THE Allentown *Democrat* has commenced to weed out delinquent subscribers, and in its last issue gives one of them the following complimentary notice:

> "Joe Lazarus, of Catasauqua, has been reading our paper since Aug. 1, 1861, without paying for it. Would like to see you come down with $18.27, Joseph. If you don't we are going to make the best "loc-l" of you that our readers have seen in a long while. So take your choice, Joe."

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has appointed Hon. Lot M. Morrill United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Fessenden.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says the financial prosperity in the West is not a satisfactory one. Throughout the Northwest the general prosperity depends so largely upon the grain crop that the present low prices make everybody feel poor, and have a depressing effect upon all branches of business. It is probable that this fall's business will be done for very small profits, and in many instances no profits at all.

COMMISSIONER DELANO and Secretary Boutwell have been in conference in reference to the continued attacks on revenue officers in the South. As the civil authorities pay no attention to the outrages, it is probable that the military authorities will be ordered to see that the officers are protected in the discharge of their duties.

DURING the past fiscal year seven hundred and sixty millions of letters passed through the mails of the United States, being an increase of forty millions over any previous year. This is about twenty letters per head for every man, woman and child in the United States.

SUNDAY was All-Hollow eve and also the three hundredth and fifty-second anniversary of the Reformation, on which day (October 31st) in the year 1517 Martin Luther nailed the ninety theses on the door of the Castle Church of Wittenberg.

EXPORTS of the United States during the fiscal year aggregated $418,954,535. Of this amount $138,901,536 went in American vessels, and $275,752,989 in foreign vessels. The re exports amounted to $35,178,414.

CINCINNATI has excluded the Bible, sacred songs, and prayers from her common school.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

Agitation for Republican Principles in Europe—An Italian Eulogy of Abraham Lincoln—Turin, Milan, and Florence—Modern Rome and its Churches—Ancient Rome and its Ruins—The Roman Government and the Italian Kingdom—The People of Italy—Venice and its Canals—Vienna and its Characteristics.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—The date of this letter reminds me that this is our election-day at home—a day on which I would not willingly be absent, but I hope my vote may prove not to have been required, either in County or State offices. Everywhere I go, I see indications of an earnest controversy on this Continent on behalf of the same Republican principles for which we have contended for years. The controversy here is as yet confined to ideas. It may hereafter assume other and fiercer forms, or the objects in view may be gained by peaceful means.—But it is gratifying to feel that wherever there is a Liberal in Europe, you will find an ardent sympathizer with the Republican party in the United States. Wherever, on the other hand, you find a man, a newspaper or a magazine, devoted to a stupid and blind conservatism, or resisting the enlargement of human rights, or upholding the hereditary privileges of classes, or maintaining cruel usages and practices oppressive to the humbler and weaker classes, of society, there you always find a jealous enemy of the Republican party of the United States, and an active sympathizer with what I cannot help regarding as the merest sham of a true Democracy. These fossils of the two Continents are natural and necessary allies. They were so, when our Democracy meant servility to the brutalizing system of Slavery. They were so, when it meant secession to Secession. They were so, when it meant sympathy with Treason. They were so, when it meant a frigid neutrality between the Country and the Conspiracy. They were so, when it ran, covert but active opposition to all the repressive agencies created by the Government. They were so, when, after the war, it meant restoration of Rebels to power. And they are so now, when it means enmity to the only terms of settlement consistent with our principles of government, and on which alone the Country can be peaceful and happy. Every vote cast in America against the Republican organization is—whether so intended or not—as surely for the permanence of Aristocratic Institutions in Europe, as a vote for McClellan in 1864 was for disgraceful peace, or a vote for Breckinridge in 1860 was for a cowardly surrender to Slavery.

Republican agitation is active all over Europe. In France, it is bold and aggressive. Even in Russia, it gives the authorities concern; and it is but the other day that a number of Republican pamphlets, discovered by the Russian police, were committed to the flames. In Italy, pronounced Republicans are numerous, and influential. I met recently what struck me as a strong illustration of this fact. Walking through the station at Milan, my eye rested upon a book-stall, and instantly upon a pamphlet on Abraham Lincoln, being an address delivered by Joseph Saredo, in the Hall of the University of Siena, the address being one of a series on popular topics. I bought all the copies in the seller had, and subsequently obtained other copies in Florence and Venice, the pamphlets being cheaply published and largely read by the people. Knowing enough Italian (from its resemblance to Latin), I took great pleasure in looking it over. The lecturer wishes to impress the importance of *Self-Help*, and finds many illustrations of its value. After naming several, he takes up Lincoln, gives a very accurate and interesting narrative of his early life, intersperses it with glowing eulogies upon the "grand American Republic," analyses our local, State and National system, pronounces the Corps Legislatif of Imperial France incomparably less imposing than the legislative Assembly of the United States, and contrasts the career of Lincoln with what would have been possible to him had he been born a citizen of Europe—thus with force and boldness stating an argument of necessarily great power with the masses of the people He publishes brief extracts from Lincoln's debate with Douglas, especially his famous statement that "if Slavery was not wrong nothing was wrong." He quotes portions of his speech at Springfield on leaving for Washington, of his first and second Inaugurals, of his Gettysburg speech, and develops very fully the history of the Secession movement and Mr. Lincoln's relations to it. He states the circumstances of his death, summarizes the leading events of his life,—and pronounces his a "splendid name in the list of the benefactors of the human race." It is pleasant to turn from Democratic denunciations of Lincoln and the great act of his life, to find that they give inspiration and hope to the brave men who are struggling, against power, and ignorance, and bayonets, to lift Europe up to the firm ground of Freedom and Equality for all. And it is more pleasant to know that the power of the influences then and there set in motion is continually increasing, and that the day fast comes when the fruits thereof will be enjoyed by millions of men now denied every right except the right to live, to labor slavishly, and to die miserably. But to other topics.

Since leaving Geneva, I have twice crossed the Alps, and visited nearly the whole of Italy, stopping in Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, and Venice. Of these cities, the first two are the handsomest, Florence the most disappointing, Rome the most interesting, and Venice the most curious. The great feature of Milan is its Cathedral, which is an elegant structure of a style peculiar to itself. It is built of white marble of rather inferior quality, and now quite dingy. The exterior impresses one with the elaborateness of the workmanship upon it—with its forests of spires and pinnacles, and the 4400 full length marble statues which are upon them, occupying all the niches and adding great richness to the sides and roof. Interiorly, it is graceful and beautiful, the ceiling striking me as handsomer and lighter than that of any one of the great churches in Rome. In it is the celebrated tomb of St. Charles Borromeo, which is of silver in floor, sides, and ceilings. The tomb itself is silver, adorned with precious stones, and cost $800,000.

Florence is situated upon the muddy and sluggish Arno, which requires damming near the City to be made respectable in size.—The City is architecturally dreary; the streets are narrow and dirty; and the signs of activity small, though it is the Capital of the Italian Kingdom, and is, from its climate, a favorite resort for foreigners. Its picture-galleries are among the best in Europe; the great drive of the City is pleasant and picturesque, and the society is cultivated and refined. The finest church of the City, which contains magnificent monuments to Dante, Machiavelli, Alfieri, and Michael Angelo, was closed for repairs and we could not enter. We however succeeded in procuring good photographs of them.

It would occupy columns to tell all of interest we saw in Rome. Let me give you a few details only. The ghastliest sight I saw was in the Vaults under the church of the Capucines. When one of the monks of that order dies in Rome, his body is buried for four years, in the Vault, in sand brought from Jerusalem. At the end of that time it is disinterred. If not sufficiently decayed to fall apart—as sometimes happens—it is placed, either in a sitting or standing posture, around the walls of the Vault. If sufficiently decayed, the various bones are separated. Sometimes, they go to make a ghastly mosaic on the ceiling. Again, they make a grotesque ornament on the wall; while the skulls, and legs, and ribs are piled in groups around—the whole presenting a grim spectacle which I should think anything but agreeable to the prospective candidates for treatment. These Vaults are well-lighted, and dry; and I could not help thinking that, when the time came for gathering together the bones of the dead, none would rattle more loudly than the 4,000 monks whose skulls grin upon the visitors to the church of the Capucines. Next to this in peculiar attraction, were the Catacombs, one of which we visited. We were asked whether we wished to walk all through it. We enquired the distance, and were told sixteen miles. We concluded that a shorter route under-ground would answer; and we took it. These interments were made in the days of the early Christians, and have a limited interest, apart from this historical fact.

There are 366 churches in Rome—one for every day in the year, and one over. Of these, the largest and most imposing is St. Peter's, but the richest and handsomest is the church of St. Paul. The latter is outside the walls, and quite distant from population, and, like many of the churches, not yet finished; but it is a magnificent interior. The floors are of every variety of marble known, tastefully arranged, and polished till they shine almost like glass.—The marble walls flash back and intensify the brilliancy. The roof is supported by 84 granite columns, arranged in double rows, making five aisles the entire length. The ceilings are richly gilt. On an upper portion of the walls, are frescoes representing the chief incidents in St. Paul's life. Below, are portraits of all the Popes, in mosaic. We were fortunate in securing access to the rooms in the Vatican in which these portraits are executed, and in seeing the workmen engaged upon them. On an average, each portrait occupies an artist one year. About one-half are finished. The great altar of St. Paul's is supported by four alabaster pillars presented by the Viceroy of Egypt, and within it are four pillars of porphyry. All the inferior arrangements of the building are marked by the same richness of material, and like exquisiteness of tasteful finish; and the whole constitutes the most gorgeous structure in Rome.

St. Peter's has an individuality which admits of no comparison. It is of vast extent, faultless proportions, elaborate decoration, and great massiveness and magnificence. The figures will convey a partial idea of its size. It is 613 feet in length, and the transepts are 446½. The dome alone is 139 feet in interior diameter, and 448 from the pavement of the church to the top of the cross. It will give you a further idea of size, to mention that the circumference of each of the pillars supporting the dome is about 250 feet. Were one placed in any one of the churches of Gettysburg, it would occupy nearly the entire breadth of the building; and some could not contain it. Most persons are disappointed in St. Peter's at first view, for it is difficult at once to have a conception of such size, and the colossal figures which fill the niches in the numerous pillars tend to dwarf one's idea of it, but on closer inspection and greater familiarity it grows until it commands one's assent as the grandest existing structure.—A portion of it was temporarily partitioned off in preparation for the sessions of the approaching Council which are to be held within it. We were able to see about thirty of the churches—each possessing either a great painting, or piece of sculpture, a rich chapel or other special attraction.—There is hardly one, which would repay a visit. Among the last we saw, was that of St. Agustine, containing the famous marble Madonna to which miraculous power is attributed, and on which we saw gifts, amounting to millions of dollars, hanging from suppliants for favor. The picture of the Virgin and child, attributed to St. Luke, and for which also miraculous power is claimed, is in the Borghese Chapel, of the church of St. Maria Maggiore, but it is exhibited only once a year, when the Pope celebrates High Mass in that church.

The richness of these churches cannot be described, and it is impossible to compute the enormous sums which have been expended upon them. The work still goes on—every year adding to their attractiveness and beauty. In this respect, the City of Rome is pre-eminently, and in the nature of things must be, without a rival.

But Ancient Rome, in its ashes, gives one an overpowering sense of greatness, which the modern City does not inspire. No one can look upon the ruins of the old Mistress of Nations without feeling that when her five millions trod those streets, they re-echoed to the mightiest people who ever dared to subdue the world. They had large conceptions, executed great works, and built for ages. Think of one building—the Colosseum—capable of containing 87,000 persons. Think of public baths, in one room of which 600 persons could bathe. Their ancient Temples have furnished materials for scores of churches, palaces, and porches, and yet are grand in their remains. What was built by Hadrian for his tomb, is now used as a Castle, and is the place of refuge for the Pope in times of public disturbance, being connected with the Vatican by a covered passage-way.

I rode on the Appian Way; and thought how often it had resounded to triumphal processions, how the glory of old Rome once crowded it, and how sadly had beaten the hearts of captive thousands as they wearily traced their way upon it. I went down into the recently discovered burying places of the family of the Scipios, being shown through by a peasant woman who laid by her sewing in answer to our call.—The sepulchre of the Cæsars adjoins, in the chambers of which I read the original inscriptions upon the urns containing their ashes. The Tarpeian Rock remains, filled up at its base about twenty feet by the accretions of centuries and the effects of earthquakes and floods; the Forum speaks in silence as eloquently as the most silver-tongued Roman in his life; arches erected to commemorate victories bear legibly the inscriptions which identify their origin and occasion, while the remains of the Temples of Saturn and Minerva indicate how completely the religion to which they testified has passed away. And that all this grandeur should not be without its grotesque side, it may be well to mention that the Temple to Pallas and Minerva, which is well preserved, is now used, in part, as a shop for the sale of Tobacco!

Rome is, in few respects, a modern City. The streets are very narrow, and in but two are there side-walks. The streets are paved with square stones, and in all but two pedestrians share them with vehicles, making the best terms they can. The architecture of the City is poor—the taste being apparently expended solely upon the interiors. There is little or no building going on, and commercially it is a stagnant place. It is sustained chiefly by the annual expenditures of visitors. Its galleries of paintings are numerous, and contain many of the best works of the old painters, who appear to have mastered the principles of their profession and left their successors little to do but imitate. The sculptures are likewise of rare value, and the collection at the Vatican is particularly extensive.

The government of Rome is ecclesiastical. The Pope is the fountain of authority, and the Judges are ecclesiastics learned in the law. Rome thus is a type of a civilization peculiar to itself. Archbishop Manning thinks it is nearer a true civilization than London; but he admits it is based upon a principle different from that which underlies most modern States where the People are, in one form or other, the fountain of authority. The antagonism between the Pope and the Italian Kingdom of Victor Emanuel continues to increase, and in time its issue must come. It would have come before this, but for the presence of the French army. I doubt, in other words, whether the Pope, unaided, can permanently maintain his civil authority, and I look forward to the absorption of the Roman States by the Italian Kingdom. I took some pains to inform myself, and although my opportunities were limited, came to the conclusion that a considerable portion of the people of the Roman States desired this absorption—not because they are less devoted to the Catholic form of religion or to the Pope as its head; but because they believe their material interests would be improved by the absorption, and their consequent close identification with the political movements of the Peninsula. There may also be another feeling—a jealousy of ecclesiastical authority in civil affairs. I, a Protestant, share it, and have always felt disposed to resist every encroachment, by the clerical class, upon ground not strictly their own; and this not because of disrespect for them, but because of what appears to me as a necessary unfitness of the commingling. It is possible, this feeling exists among the Roman people, and for the same reason. The death of the Pope would probably precipitate the issue. If not that, something else will; and it will then appear whether it be possible for the Roman States to preserve their separate existence, against the considerations above mentioned, and the further one of the instinctive longing of the Italians to be one Nation. Of the people, let me say, I found them a much better race than I had supposed. I can now understand how suddenly the Italian Nation re-appeared. I anticipate great progress for them. They have already established a system of Common School education. Victor Emanuel, though of conceded gallantry as as soldier, is not eminent in civil life, and his administration has not been satisfactory. Corruption crept into his Cabinet and among officials, and murmurs spread among the people. Changes of Ministers promise a cure, and the cordiality of the people may become greater. As a people, they are keen, positive, and intelligent. The peasantry are of the type of Italians we see in the United States. But the citizens of the towns and cities are strong and vigorous, physically and mentally; the men handsome as a rule, and the women (let me add) very attractive, graceful, and beautiful.

Venice is a City built in the sea, whose streets are rivers of waters. To be more precise, it is built upon about seventy-five islands immediately contiguous to each other, the channels between and around which constitutes a portion of the streets of the City. Besides these, certain artifical channels have been made, so that the number of canals is, in all, about 230. These intersect the City in every direction. At angles to these water-outlets, and connecting them, narrow streets have been laid out, so that the City is accessible in large degree by water, and is traversed in all directions by foot-streets, thus giving a double mode of communication. But these streets do not average a width of six feet, and can be used only by foot-passengers; and they are connected with each other by 305 bridges.—There is not a carriage in the City, because there is no place on which to run one; and there are but three horses, and they in the public gardens. The canal water is salt, and the drinking water is brought in, daily, in large gondolas, and distributed at fixed points. Communication is established throughout the City by gondolas, worked by gondoliers, of whom there are about 4,000, who show extreme skill in the management of their craft. There is a line of Omnibus gondolas, for public use. Numerous private ones fill the demand for special travel. We came out of the Railroad station and stepped into a gondola, and were rowed to our Hotel. Next day, we went all through and around the City in the same luxurious way, making a call on the American Consul, who was a fellow-passenger on the *Leipsic*. When we left for Vienna, at night, we took a gondola at the Hotel, and were rowed to the Station. The City is the quietest in the world—no wagons, or carriages, or horses, or drivers to make a perpetual clatter; and it is the oddest. It has a brilliant history, the chief events of which, and the leading actor in which, have been reproduced in paintings and frescoes, which one Venitian showed us with a pardonable pride. One of the churches—St. Mark's—is among the oldest in Italy, and has as ornaments some of the spoils taken from Constantinople—captured by the Venitians. In one of the churches are two superb monuments to Canova and Titian, both Venitians. That of the latter is particularly fine. We saw, in the gallery, the painting upon which he was engaged, when, in his 99th year, he died with brush in hand. The old nobility of Venice have decayed from 300 to about 20 families—some much reduced in circumstances. From the representative of one, we bought a few specimens of Venitian art in glass. It is one of the cheapest places we have found; and its trade is rapidly growing with the awakening energy of the Italian people—the result of National Unity and of conscious power.

Vienna is a prosperous and growing City. On every side, building is active, and yet there is great difficulty in supplying the demand for new houses, so rapid has been the growth of population. Last year, it is said to have increased twenty-two per cent., immigration having been drawn hither by the change of policy which has made the press free, has established religious toleration, legalized civil marriages, and broken down odious privileges and restrictions upon the people. How long this will continue, cannot be predicted. The change grew out of the necessities which, after the war with Prussia, brought Austria to the brink of dissolution; and may be maintained for many years, for the vast advantages it brought to the kingdom. The King is not an able man, nor is he very popular; but there is now no reason to doubt that if he preserves in the wise course recently inaugurated—he may greatly repair the serious losses lately inflicted, though he may not restore her ancient power.

The public buildings of Vienna are massive and elegant. I find the soldiers here, as in Paris, quartered in superb barracks, elligibly located in various parts of the City; and the work of improving the condition of the army is perseveringly pursued. The architecture of the new portions of the City is, on the whole, more tasteful and varied than that of Paris, which it much resembles, though the ornamentation is not so expensive. The new Opera-house, recently finished, is a model of simple beauty. The buildings here are chiefly of brick and covered with stucco so as to resemble stone; and so well is it done that they deceive an unpracticed eye. The brick are irregularly laid, with deep spaces between the rows unfilled with mortar, so as to give the stucco a permanence which ordinary work of this kind does not have. The churches, about 40 in number, are not striking, except St. Stephen's, and a votive church in process of erection to the memory of Maximilian, which will be a fine specimen of architecture. I stood to-day, in the church of the Capucines, by the coffin of Maximilian, whose early death was a real bereavement to the people of Austria, and whose suffering, heroically borne, mingling with the cries of his maddened wife, ascend to Heaven in perpetual arraignment of the perfidious ambition which prompted Napoleon to lure his victim to Mexico. I saw also the coffin of the second wife of the First Napoleon and of his son, both of whom lie in the church of the Capucines.—One singular custom prevails here with royalty. When the King dies, his bowels are buried in one church, his heart in another, and what remains in another. The present King is but 39, and promises to hold together for some years.

Vienna is said to be the most dissolute City in Europe, the proportion of illegitimate births being greater than in any other. This vice appears to be fostered by government, which, under plea of preventing infanticide—a crime which I observe is publicly complained of as rapidly increasing in England—has founded a lying-in hospital, which secures, under sanction of laws and custom, absolute privacy for the mother, and the subsequent care of the child, which is identified by a ticket given the mother when she leaves and by which she may reclaim it, at any time, if she chooses. If not reclaimed, the child becomes a soldier, or nurse, or is bound to a trade. The charges are small for the service rendered, and so generally resorted to is the establishment that it is said nearly 20,000 children are supported in it or by it at one time—and this out of a total population of about 600,000. The fact throws a flood of light upon the gross immorality which prevails among the people. In North Germany, the Captain of the *Leipsic* told me that the government took no notice of the first offence of this sort—only undertaking to punish, upon its repetition; a circumstance which surprised me, and which cannot explain, but which may account for, the peculiar views prevalent on the Continent, on this subject. In France, no body troubles themselves about so trifling a matter; and I suppose it is less efficiently punished, though frowned upon by public sentiment, in England, where there is no public prosecution and where all criminal proceedings are carried on at the exclusive charge of the person instituting them. This tends to diminish punishment and to increase crime, and I notice that a proposition to adopt our plan of having at each county a prosecuting officer is likely to be accepted.

I have been struck in Italy and Austria with the amount and kind of out door work done by women. On Sunday last, I saw women in Vienna, engaged upon a large new building, wheeling sand, carrying mortar in buckets on their heads, and hauling stone; and I saw them to day sawing wood in the streets, breaking stone upon the turnpike, and carrying great burdens on their backs through the streets. In Italy, it was more rare, but not uncommon, to see them hauling and carrying sand and mortar; and I noticed them, in a few cases, loading and hauling manure on the farm. In both countries, they do a large share of the heaviest farm-work—a sight to which I hope my eyes will never become accustomed. Vienna is distinguished for its manufacture of Meerschaum pipes, opera glasses, wood-work and Russian leather articles, and is a bright and pleasant City. It is famous likewise for the excellence of its beer and bread.—To the latter I can be testimony.

I to-day met, at the hotel, Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, Editor of the *North American*, and was glad to learn that with his family he would sail in the Russia, on the 6th proximo. We leave on the 14th for Prague, and on the 16th for Dresden, where we hope to be refreshed with news from home, in the shape of letters, and numbers of the STAR & SENTINEL.

I may write a letter from London. If so, it will be the last. E. McP.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.—Brigham Young's empire seems likely to go to pieces without the assistance of its Gentile enemies. Some months ago the sons of Joseph Smith appeared in Salt Lake City and raised the standard of revolt. They declared themselves to be the true successors of the first Prophet, and in that capacity they denounced Brigham Young and his polygamous doctrines and practices with bitterness. They were popular, and as Young did not dare to molest them, they won a very large number of the dissatisfied Mormons to their support. Now another threatening dissension has occurred. For some violation of the iniquitous laws of the territory Brigham has excommunicated half a dozen of the leading men in the church, among them Mr. Stenhouse, editor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*. This man has always been an enthusiastic friend of Young, and to his earnest advocacy and defence of Mormon doctrines, and of the divine right of the Prophet, may be attributed much of the success which has attended the establishment of the hierarchy at Salt Lake. Now he has been transformed into an enemy, and we may expect that he will exercise his immense influence to secure the overthrow of Brigham Young, perhaps by sustaining the claims of the Smiths. If Young is killed or disposed, there will be an end of Mormonism. The empire is kept together by his skill alone, and when he yields the sceptre there will be such dissensations, such quarrels among rival leaders, and such a want of that strong personal power which is so necessary in a government of this character, that we may expect to witness the entire destruction of this, the most extraordinary and the most infamous fanaticism of the present century.

DEPUTY Sheriff James Fitzwilliams was shot through the heart at 10 o'clock Sunday night, in Evansville, Indiana, in a saloon by one of the city police. The murder caused great excitement.

A LARGE hospital near the town of Granville, Ohio, was burned to the ground on Friday, and ten insane persons, who were closely confined in an upper room, suffered a miserable death in the flames.

Special Notices.

JUST OUT.

"Cherry Pectoral Troches,"

For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. NONE SO GOOD, NONE SO PLEASANT, NONE CURE AS QUICK.

BURTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Oct. 22, 1869—3m

A WATCH, pair of Blankets, Quilt or Shawl for One Dollar appears almost impossible, but such may be had and hundreds of other useful articles by patroning PARKER & COB, "ONE DOLLAR SALE."

Their system of doing business has been examined by the authorities and a LICENSE tendered from the Internal Revenue department at Washington dated Nov. 4, 1868, declaring their business perfectly fair and legitimate and entirely different from the numerous gift enterprises! Of course all do not get watches, blankets, &c., for One Dollar, but in *every large Club, one of these articles are sold for One Dollar*, as an extra inducement, and some member of the club has the chance of obtaining it. A New feature introduced by the enterprising firm, is to pay their agents in either cash or merchandise and to pre-pay the express charges. A rare opportunity can be offered to either Ladies or Gentlemen, having leisure time, than to form clubs for this firm.

Read their advertisement in another column, and send for catalogue. [Oct. 22-1ym

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no case can resist their combination.

They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease, and arrest it root and branch, forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are invaluable for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the pernicious poison which settles on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. By healing principle upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

Office opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters for advice must be of the sanctity, asking advice, will be promptly answered, strictly confidential.

Where convenient, a personal interview should take the shape of

DRAFTS OR POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. & C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 238 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 29, 1869—3m.

Special Notices.

TO THE TRADE.

Wm. Blair & Son, are determined to rival any market in the wholesale prices of their goods.

Just received 6 CRATES of COFFEE.

Salt down in price.

Please try our Vinegar.

Best sugar cured Hams, cheap.

Apple Butter Crocks and Fruit Jars in abundance.

All kinds of Corks cheap.

Call and see the best Lantern ever offered to the public. Nothing but the best Coal Oil offered. Come and see us.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
South End, Carlisle, Pa.

Oct. 29.

THE UNIVERSAL CRY, "What shall I buy for Holiday Presents?" can be answered best by PARKER & Co., 9g & 100 Summer st, Boston, who have an immense variety of Holiday and useful articles, such as all kinds of Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco and Gilt and Velvet bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Jewelry imitations of the latest styles of solid gold, which cannot be distinguished from the real, &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and most entertaining Books. Their stock contains almost every thing necessary to supply the wants and gratify the tastes of everybody, and they claim that their superior facilities for buying these goods enables them to sell at very much under the regular prices paid for such articles. They want Agents every where, to whom they offer most liberal inducements We call attention to their advertisement in another column. [Nov 5-1ym2

"WHO WOULD SUFFER ?"

IT IS NOW 22 YEARS SINCE DR. TOMIAS FIRST introduced the "Venetian Liniment" in the United States, and never in a single instance has his medicine failed to do all, if not more than is stated in his pamphlet. As an internal remedy in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Sores, Swellings, Sprains, Stings of Insects and Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest, its wonderful curative powers are miraculous. Taken internally for the cure of Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sick Headache and Vomiting, its Soothing and Penetrating qualities are felt as soon as taken. The oath with which each bottle is accompanied will show that there is nothing injurious in its composition. Thousands of certificates have been received speaking of the rare virtues of this valuable article. Any person after having used it once will never be without it. Every bottle of the genuine has the signature of "P. I. Tobias" on the outside wrapper. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.—Price, 50 Cents. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

Nov 5—1m

Legal Notices.

TICE
he first and final account of JONAS
r, Assignee of ISAAC McCOMLY and wife, of
unty, Pa., has been filed in the court of Com-
of Adams county, and will be confirmed on
y of November, 1869, unless cause be shown a
ntrary.
JACOB MELHORN, Proth.
-1d

ICE.—Letters of Adminis-
tion, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on
of JOHN MCKINNEY, deceased, late of Mon-
nship, Adams county, Pa., having been
the undersigned, residing in said township,
y gives notice to all persons indebted to said
make immediate payment, and those having
ainst the same to present them properly
ated for settlement.
JANE C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
-6t

ICE.—Letters of Adminis-
tion de bonis non on the estate of SAMUEL
deceased, late of Menallen township, Adams
having been granted to the undersigned,
said township, he hereby give notice to
indebted to said estate to make immediate
and those having claims against the same to
them properly authenticated for settlement.
JONAS RAUENAHN, Adm'r.
-6t

ICE.—Letters of Adminis-
tion on the estate of ABEL Z. WEAZER,
nallen township, Adams county, Penn'a,
having been granted to the undersigned, re-
said township, he hereby gives notice to
indebted to said estate to make immediate
and those having claims against the same
nt them properly authenticated for settle-
JANE C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
-6t

ICE.—Letters of Adminis-
tion on the estate of JACOB HOOVER, late of
township, Adams county, Pa., deceased,
en granted to the undersigned residing in
hip, he hereby gives notice to all persons
said estate to make immediate payment,
having claims against the same to present
erly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN BAKER, Adm'r.
-6t

Y LIST FOR NOVEMBER.

GRAND JURY.
ton—Wm. B. Gardner, Foreman, Jere-
Baylaugh.
rings—C. G. Beals, R. W. Sadler, John D.
James Hersh, Charles Timmins.
rg—James Pierce, George A. Codori,
McCreary, Robert McCurdy, John L.
William McCreary, John Dickson.
Martin C. Swyers, John Z. Welty,
Shover.
Jesse Dull, Cornelius Rice.
tor—Jesse Newcommer.
—Abner S. Hildebrand, John Patterson.
Henry Ritz.
Martin E. Bollinger.
GENERAL JURY.
FIRST WEEK.
—William Pitzer, S. A. Burkholder, Geo.
son.
kan—Frederick Shully, Peter Stover,
augh, Daniel Sullivan, Daniel Stem.
o—Adam Oaster, Augustus Dellone.
—Robert Wilson, James Davis, Isaac
r.
John B. Lease, George B. Monfort, Wm.
Sr., Philip Weaver.
and—John Marling, David Shriver.
ton—Henry Myers, J. G. Wolf, Sebastian
James A. Miller, Thomas Kennedy.
hor.—Lewis Jordy.
—William Lansinger, Henry S. Kline.
William Bream, Sr., John C. Markly, Dr.
Meyer.
—Charles H. Buhrman.
—Paul Troup, Isaac B. Tudor, P. A.
—John Dubs.
—Peter Hoffheins, Daniel Ehrehart.
—James Heck, John C. Hartman, Wil-
H. Joseph Rebert.
Moses M. Neely.
sant—Charles G. Miller, Anthony Lit-
ph J. Harman.
John L. Smith.
rg—John Weigle.
Jacob G. Basehoar.
SECOND WEEK.
Amos Lefever, John Rife.
rg—C. H. Buehler, John Scott, Daniel H.
Jacob Bream.
—Adam S. Myers, Jonas Hollinger, M. B.
sant—Joseph E. Hemler, Hezekiah
man, John Kerrigan.
—Joel Gilbert, Jr., Daniel Schriver, Mich-
augh, Wm. F. Bonner, John S. Martin.
ings—Jesse Johns, Samuel Shelly, Hen-
tz.
Wm. H. Deitrich, Solomon Orner, Jesse
Israel Smith.
township—Jacob Sterner.
—Joel Garretson.
ton—Rufus C. Swope, Henry Hull, John
Uriah Gardner, Jonas Sterner, Jacob
—Philip Donohue, Jesse McCreary.
—Rufus Eckert.
on—John B. Group, John E. Plank, B.
rman.
George H. Krise.
Nicholas Heltzel.
—Joseph Bittner.
—Welsey Cauffman, Michael Strubinger.
—J. B. Adams.
Sur.—Dr. C. Neinconer.
—Michael Frey.
-tc

otels and Restaurants.

GLE HOTEL.
largest and most commodious in
GETTYSBURG, PENNA.
CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS)
IN L. TATE, Proprietor.
nibus, for Passengers and Baggage, run
ot, on arrival and departure of Rail Roa
refuse lerants, and reasonable charges.
867.—

STONE HOTEL.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.
NOW OPEN.
is a new House, and has been
up in the most approved style. Its
pleasant and convenient, being in the
st portion of the town. Every arrange-
en made for the accommodation and com
rs, with ample stabling attached. Wide
ul servants, and accommodating Clerk
se every endeavor to please. This Ho
for the entertainment of the public
ll claim a share of public patronag
ter.

e and Fire Insurance.

ADAMS COUNTY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
RPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.
OFFICERS.
—George Swope.
ident—Samuel R. Russell.
—D. A. Buehler.
—E. G. Fahnestock.
Committee—Robert McCurdy, E. A. Pick
ing.
—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCur
ssell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob
an township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin
ng, Straban; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford;
White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, Petersburg
Company is limited in its operations to t
dams. It has been in operation for more
rs, and in that period has made but one sa
ving paid loss by fire during that period
to over $15,000. Any person desiring an In
apply to either of the managers.
Executive Committee meets at the office of
y, on the last Wednesday in every month
k. P. M. [June 10, 1869.—

ABBAGE SEED.

rown and will send by mail the Seed of the
LARGE CABBAGE
MASON"—a remarkable sweet and tender
have succeeded in raising this variety,
on 15 to 22 pounds. Under favorable cir-
every plant will head.

mmoth Drumhead

quality with the Stone mason. Under high-
le attain to the weight of 40 lbs.
to put up in packages and sent to any ad-
receipt of 50 cts. for one package, or $5
varieties.
for successful cultivation accompany
e. Several Specimens of the above vari-
exhibition at the last agricultural Fair
try.
Address SOLOMON WEIDNER,
Bigler, Adams co., Pa.

NTED AGENTS,

to canvass for
KEYES AND HOKE'S NON-EXPLOSIVE
OSENE LAMP,

by more than 60 Professors in our Col-

Absolutely Safe

per cent. of oil—no bad odor—will not
our out, becomes sociable. Our agents make
ame it supplies a want as universal as
articulars address, with stamp,
BENJ. F. BOWEN,
24 Floor, Merchants' Bank,
Harrisburg, Pa.
869.—tf

STAR & SENTINEL has a

lation than all the papers in the County
fore it is the best advertising medium

The Star and Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

WOOD WANTED.

A few Cords of good dry Wood will be taken at this office, in payment of accounts, if delivered immediately.

SALE.—J. M. Anderson will sell today, at 1 o'clock, a lot of Household Furniture at his residence on Seminary Hill

REWARD.—The School Directors of Huntington District offer a reward of $200 for the detection and conviction of the person who set fire to School House No. 6 in that district.

ACCIDENT.—Andrew McIlvaine, of Butler township, while putting his horse in the stable, on the 25th ult., was struck on the left shoulder by a falling pole, producing a fracture of the collar bone.

DIVIDEND.—The First National Bank of Gettysburg has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The Gettysburg National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on the 8th inst.

CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT.—The Sabbath School of Christ Church are arranging a Concert and Entertainment to come off in Agricultural Hall, on Thanksgiving evening, the 18th inst.—There will be vocal and instrumental music, Class exercises, &c. The programme in course of preparation promises to be more than usually interesting.

FROM EUROPE.—In to-day's issue will be found another interesting letter from Mr. McPherson, written from Vienna, Oct. 12. He had completed the tour of France and Italy, and would return to England by way of Germany. He writes that his health is materially improving, and expects to sail for America on the 6th of November, reaching home probably by Thanksgiving day.

BORDER DAMAGES.—Another meeting of Border Damage Claimants was held in Chambersburg on Monday. After a good deal of discussion, a resolution was adopted recommending persons who have claims to place them in the hands of counsel, with authority to act for them in securing favorable action by the Legislature—the claimants to make such agreement as to fees as may be deemed best.

TO REPOLISH FURNITURE.—Oiled furniture that has been scratched or marred may be restored to its original beauty simply by rubbing boiled linseed oil, used by painters, on the surface with a wad of woollen rags. Varnished furniture dulled may be similarly restored by the use of a varnish composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol, applied in a similar manner. Common beeswax rubbed over furniture and heated by the friction of a woollen wad briskly used is also an excellent furniture polish.

CORRECTIONS.—In the list of Township officers published last week, the name of Henry A. Spealman appears as Justice of the Peace for York Springs Borough. It should be Henry A. Sheafer.

On the authority of the Frederick *Republican* we announced that Sheriff Hann had purchased the "Clairveux" property near Emmittsburg. Mr Hann informs us that he has not purchased, but has leased the property and will open it as a Boarding house this winter. He will move to Clairveux early in December, after the expiration of his office.

RAILROAD MEETING.—We notice by the York papers that a meeting of the citizens of Warrington township, was held on the 22d ult., at Wellsville, to further the project of building a Railroad from New Cumberland to York Springs, which was addressed by D. G. Altland, Wm. Beitzel, Wm. Harlacker, Millard J. Blackford, Abraham Wells and John E. Wells. Subscriptions were taken up to the amount of $9,997, and Committees for each School district were appointed to canvass for subscriptions. Other meetings were to be held at Rossville, Franklin and Krallltown.

EXHIBITION.—The pupils of Miss Mary McClellan's Select School will give an Exhibition in Agricultural Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 9th inst., consisting of Tableux, Singing, Speeches, &c. This School gave an Exhibition last winter, which commanded general approval. The programme for Tuesday evening, we understand, will be entirely new, and one that cannot fail to please. The proceeds will go to complete the furnishing of the School room. All who desire to spend an evening pleasantly will do well to secure Tickets. Admission 25 cents; Children under 12 years 15 cents. Doors open at 6½; exercises begin at 7 o'clock.

DRYING PUMPKINS.—Pumpkins may be put up in the old fashioned mode of cutting into rings, parting and drying upon poles; or they may be cut into small pieces, and dried on plates in the sun or oven. A better plan, however, is to pare, stew and strain them, just as if for pies; then spread the pulp thinly upon earthern dishes, and dry quickly in a hot sun, a partially heated oven. If dried slowly, there is danger of souring. Store in a dry room. Kept in this manner, they retain much of the freshness and flavor of newly gathered fruit. The dried pulp should be soaked in milk a few hours before using. In making pies, they are greatly improved by stirring the pumpkin in scalding milk, especially if eggs be not used; but without eggs they fall far short of the true "pumpkin pie."

IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, various improvements continue in the Borough, finishing up new houses, and preparing the ground for others to go up early next spring. There has been quite a large amount of paving of side-walks, under direction of the Town Council, and we understand that a number of other property holders are under "notice" to fix up. On Carlisle street extended, the spirit of improvement is particularly manifested. The closing up of the Mummasburg and Harrisburg roads at the "forks," the filling up of the depression along Stevens run, the laying out of new cross-streets, &c., have given a new aspect to that section, which promises to be an attractive part of the town. Gas and Water pipes are being laid out beyond Stevens Hall.

On the line of this street, we notice that Mr. Geo. F. Kalbfleisch is putting up a new two-story brick dwelling, with basement for business purpose, a short distance below the railroad. Nearly opposite Mr. T. S. Wible is putting up a two-story brick Dwelling. Prof. Baugher's new House opposite Steven's Hall has been nearly completed; while that of Mr. Monfort, this side, is also nearly finished. Mr. F. D. Dupborn is putting up a two-story brick dwelling a few hundred yards further north.

Capt. McCurdy is preparing to put up a Dwelling on the lot opposite Prof. Ihrehart's residence; and Col. C. H. Buehler and W. C. Stallsmith residences on the lots adjoining Prof. Baugher on the north. These will all be put up in cottage style, and when completed will be handsome residences.

Near the east end of York street, F. N. Martin is about to erect a two-story brick residence, with slaughter house, stable, &c.

W. H. Bottorer is building a two-story brick house on the Emmittsburg road near the Taneytown road.

Elias Sheads is putting up a new stable on his premises on the Chambersburg pike.

☞King's Non-Explosive Brilliant Illuminating Fluid can be had by applying to E. M. Yount, Washington House, Gettysburg, Pa. tf

CONVICTED.—Harry Weaver, hailing from the neighborhood of Cashtown, was last week convicted in Chambersburg of receiving money under false pretences, and sentenced to one year in the Eastern Penitentiary. In June, 1868, a package containing $48.75 was sent by Mr. John Wilson from Hagerstown, Md., to Chambersburg by Adams' Express Company, directed to Mr. Wm. Reary. Mrs. Reary was living near Bendersville in Adams county. The Defendant went to the Express Office in Chambersburg, and presented to the Express Agent a letter from Mr. Wilson to Mrs. Reary, informing her that this money had been sent, and on the back of this letter, was written an order, directing the Agent to deliver this package to Weaver. Weaver got the package and spent the money. The order was forged, Mrs. Reary never having given Weaver any authority to lift the package.

[Communicated.

If young ladies would with one consent set their faces against the use of all intoxicating drinks their influence could not fail to be felt throughout Society. If they would make themselves acquainted with the subject and lose no time in advocating the cause, or of doing whatever is right and proper for a young lady to do in advancing it, what an amount of good they might do in the Temperance cause. Will our young ladies think of it?

W. A. M.

JACK FROST—Is here, and NORRIS is determined to keep people warm and comfortable, by selling clothing so cheap that every body can purchase Over Coats as low as $4.00 and good warm Under Coats at $3.50, also Under Shirts and Drawers at any price a man wants them, Knit Jackets, Government Blouses and Over Coats, cheap as dirt, and Genuine Buck Gloves the best in the country, and every thing that a man wants to keep himself comfortable. Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Overs, &c., &c. Dont fail to call at Norris' Corner—Arnold's old Stand, if you want bargains. tf

BIERBOWER'S SEGARS have become noted for their high flavor, and every body who knows anything about good Tobacco has got in the habit of going direct to his establishment in the northeast corner of the diamond—fully assured that they can get just what they want, the very *best Segars*, made of prime tobacco, highly flavored, and what is better still sold at prices *that can't be beat in or out of the city*. Strangers can't mistake the place. *"Punch"* always stands at the door, good humoredly inviting the passer-by to enter and enjoy the good things to be found there —Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, of the best brand, Merchaums, Pipes, &c.

☞Fresh fish and Oysters constantly on hand in Season at Wm. J. Martin's. 2t

ATTENTION FARMERS.—Try the celebrated Patent Elastic Rubber lined Collars, Saddles and Pads. Warranted to prevent horses from galling and to heal up under work horses already galled, if properly fitted; and sore necks and backs are kept clean with cold water and Castile Soap, or none. For sale by J. W. Cress, manufacturer's Agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept. 10-tf

WINTER COMING.—Winter is coming, and COBEAN & CUNINGHAM have made arrangements to meet the wants of the public by their large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for Fall and Winter wear, for Men and Boys—also, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., which they are selling very low. tf

☞No deaths caused by using King's Non-Explosive Burning Fluids. It

HOW DO THEY DO IT?—Many amusing things, and some very unjust things, are said in trying to explain the very low prices prevailing at Oak Hall. Some say "they lose money by it," but how a house can keep losing money right along, and not fail, or what can be the object of losing money, they do not explain. Others say "they do not half pay their hands," whereas it is notorious that no employees in that line of business, are so well paid and so well satisfied, as are those of Wannamaker & Brown, and it must be clear to all, that while the demand for good work is so great as it now is, it would be impossible for W. & B. to command the services of a thousand of the best tailors at inferior prices. And one man was heard to assert very confidently, the other day, that they must steal them." But whatever may be the explanation, the one thing to be learned by all is, that by universal consent, Wanamaker & Brown *do* sell cheaper than any other house seems to be able to. It

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful Complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember Hagin's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 72 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. Nov. 5-1m

☞The best system of practical instruction pursued in this country is that practised at the Iron City College. To learn the estimation in which it is held by competent judges, send to the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburg, Pa., for Circulars containing full particulars. It

☞A most perfect regulator of the whole human system is found in Dr. Pierce's Alterative Extract, or Golden Medical Discovery. It cures female Weakness, Weak Back and all irregularities. It is a great restorative tonic, and nerve force generator, and hence in all cases of Nervous or General Debility, nothing can equal it. Sold by druggists, or send three dollars and twenty-five cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles, free of express charges. It

☞Eminent New York and Philadelphia Physicians claim that Dubois' Misselquol Powder actually cures Cancer. It is advertised in this issue. 1em

EARTHQUAKE.—On Friday last a shock of earthquake was felt throughout the New England States. At St. Johns, New Brunswick, it lasted 20 seconds. Houses shook violently, everybody awakened and many rushed from their houses in alarm, but no material damage was done. In other parts of New Brunswick—Fredericton, Woodstock, Miramichi and St. Andrews—the shocks appear to have been more severe, throwing down chimneys and cracking walls of houses. Similar shocks were felt in Halifax, Annapolis and Kentville, N. S.

MADDEN despatches represent tranquility as having been restored to Spain, although the arrests of recalcitrant Catholic clergy and Protestants still continue. The subject of a candidate for the throne is agitating the Cabinet, and there is a division upon the subject. In the Cortes Prim has announced that measures adopted by the Œcumenical Council in opposition to the Constitution of Spain will be opposed by the Government.

EX-PRESIDENT Johnson still remains in Nashville, and visits the Legislature there, it is said daily. Speculation is rife as to what his next political move will be. It is reported that he will change his residence from Greenville to Nashville, and will run for Congress from the latter district. He evidently has "read that 'half a loaf is better than

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—L. Bosh, Carlisle, had his left foot so badly crushed, while coupling cars at Bridgeport, on Saturday, as to render amputation necessary.—On Sunday last as Mr. and Mrs. Haines, of Frankford township, had arrived home from a funeral, in a carriage, their little daughter of about six years, ran out and swung herself on the hind part of the carriage, and in doing so her limbs were caught in one of the wheels, breaking in two places one of her thighs.

FREDERICK.—Frank Dowsey, colored, was arrested last week in Montgomery county for stealing a horse belonging to John Diller, of Mpicasant; he had the horse in possession, and was making his way to the District of Columbia.

FRANKLIN.—The Deitz Experimental Farm was sold at Sheriff's sale, last week, to Leonard Ebert, for $12,500, and the Monterey Springs property to Samuel Solliday for $7,600.—Jacob Brindle, St. Thomas township, was found dead in his yard one morning last week; he had been cleaning fish and died of heart disease, aged 63 years.—George Tritle of Loudon, while hauling wood on Saturday last fell from the wagon, injuring his spine and causing death on the following Monday.—William Burkholder, of Loudon, on Saturday trapped a bear weighing 310 pounds, on the mountain between Loudon and McConnelsburg.—On Friday, two dwellings on East Market street, Chambersburg, one owned by Mr. Plum and the other occupied by Mrs. Highgate, were destroyed by fire, from sparks falling from the chimney into an adjoining woodhouse.—Samuel M. Walker, of Chambersburg, while shifting cars near Baltimore last week, had one of his legs below the knee badly crused.—Samuel Garner, residing near Greencastle, was waylaid on Saturday night by a negro, knocked down and robbed of $90; the negro, named Ferdinand Evans, has been arrested.—David Shatzen and Joseph Brown were last week convicted of horse stealing, the former for stealing Abraham Sollenberger's horse, in Guilford township, and the latter for stealing one from Jacob Flack, in Hamilton township; both sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.—John R. Turner, convicted of forgerery, has been granted a new trial, on the ground that a Juror, named, Joshua Loy, had not been regularly drawn. The name, as drawn and called by the Clerk of the Court, was Joshua Long—the error being a clerical one in writing the name, Joshia Loy being really intended. Turner's counsel, in their motion for a new trial, assigned this as one of their points, and the Court sustained it.

YORK.—Henry Strickhouser, residing near Hanover Junction, was robbed of his pocketbook containing over $100, while on a visit to Hanover several weeks ago.—David Garber has purchased the "Central Hotel," in Hanover, for $8,700.—Hanover Lodge No. 327 I. O. O. F., recently presented a handsome Gold Medal to Isaiah P. Diller, a member of the Lodge, who is about removing to Virginia.—Capt. Jacob Weist has been appointed Associate Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McIntyre.—The Hanover Saving Fund Society have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and the Hanover Branch Railroad Company a dividend of five per cent for the last six months, clear of all taxes.—The Hanover *Citizen* contradicts the statement about the alledged runaway couples said to have been traced to that place.

THE election in Mississippi will not take place until the 30th of November.

GENERAL BELKNAP on Monday entered upon his duties as Secretary of War.

SIX inches of snow fell in Augusta, Maine, Saturday.

A YOUNG man, at Bloody Run, last week, died from the effects of eating chestnuts and drinking cider.

TENNESSEE Republicans in Washington, on Saturday, held a public rejoicing over the defeat of Andrew Johnson.

GEN. McMAHON, late United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived in this country on Saturday last.

GEORGE BUTLER, nephew of General Butler, has been appointed consul general to the British East Indies.

SENATOR CAMERON it is reported is going to keep open house at Washington this winter.

EX-GOVERNOR Thomas G. Pratt is lying very ill at Baltimore, and it is feared his illness will prove fatal.

SALT LAKE despatches report that several Mormon dignitaries have been excommunicated from the Mormon Church, and considerable excitement prevails among their friends.

GEN. J. B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburg, has been nominated by Commissioner Delano, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to fill the position lately held by Supervisor Southworth.

A SEVERE snow storm prevailed on Tuesday in Canada and Western New York. In some parts of Canada the fall was nearly two feet deep. For several days past the weather in central Iowa has been very cold, with ice thick enough for skating.

AN armed mob is endeavoring to prevent the collection of taxes in Jackson and Washington counties, Florida. The State tax collector and his wife have been murdered in Washington county, and seven murders are reported in Jackson county.

CABLE despatches continue to indicate the selection of the Duke of Genoa King of Spain, one hundred and forty one of the Deputies to the Cortes being in favor of his election. The Duke of Genoa is the nephew of King Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia.

LATER mail advices from South America state that violent earthquakes are constant in Southern Peru. The town of Chacas, in the Department of Arequipa, were destroyed on Sept. 1st. Apprehensions of further earthquakes have caused a considerable decline in house rents in all large Peruvian cities.

SHAME.—The last move of the gold gamblers of New York is to create the impression that President Grant was a party to their conspiracy. The President's honesty is too well established to be impeached by a set of miserable rogues who would destroy the country to-morrow if thereby they could enrich themselves. Fortunately, nobody believes what they say, and honest men all over the land will be only too glad to hear of the complete smash-up of this detestable "ring."

MARRIED.

DEARDORFF—MUMMERT.—On the 2d inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, John A. Deardorff to Miss Lavina Mummert, all of this county.

HANN—ENTLEY.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. Francis S. Hann, of Conewago township, to Miss Louisa A. Emlet, of Conowago township.

ROBINSON—DICKSON.—On the 26th ult., S. M. Robinson Esq., editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, formerly of Gettysburg, to Miss Dickson, daughter of Judge Dickson, of Todd township, Fulton Co.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over 4 lines—cash to accompany notices.

HAGARMAN.—On the 23d ult., in Mountpleasant township, George Hagarman, aged about 88 years,

Fire! Fire! Fire!
$200 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to and burned School-house No. 6, (teacher's house) in Huntington township, Adams county. By order of the Board of School Directors of Huntington School District.
JONATHAN MILLER, President.
Att. ROSS, Secretary. [Nov. 5—3t

Review of the Markets.

Baltimore Grain & Produce Market.
Baltimore, Thursday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	5 50	@	5 75
EXTRA FLOUR,	5 75	@	6 00
WHITE WHEAT,	1 36	@	1 50
RED WHEAT,	1 30	@	1 40
CORN,	70	@	1 07
RYE,	1 03	@	1 15
OATS,	55	@	57
TIMOTHY SEED,	3 25	@	3 50
CLOVER-SEED,	7 00	@	7 25
FLAX-SEED,	2 40	@	2 45
BACON, SHOULDERS,	15½	@	15½
" SIDES,	18½	@	19
" HAMS,	20	@	20
LARD,	18	@	18½
GOLD, Phila.		1	27⅞

Gettysburg Grain & Provision Market.
Gettysburg, Friday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,			4 50
EXTRA FLOUR,			5 00
WHITE WHEAT,	1 25	@	1 50
RED WHEAT,	1 00	@	1 15
CORN,			80
RYE,			85
OATS,			40
BUCKWHEAT,			75
TIMOTHY SEED,			3 00
CLOVER SEED,			6 00
POTATOES,	40	@	50
BUTTER,			38
LARD,			20
EGGS,			20
BACON, HAMS,			20
" SIDES,			16
" SHOULDERS,			16
SOAP,	6	@	8
TALLOW,			10

New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The President and Directors of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on Capital Stock, clear of all U. S. Taxes, payable on and after Nov. 8th.
J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 5.—3t

VALUABLE TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The undersigned, intending to remove from Gettysburg, offers at Private Sale the property in which he resides, on High street, adjoining property of John Hennig on the East and of Harriet Shilling on the West, fronting 30 feet on High street and running back to a wide footalley. The HOUSE is a new two-story Frame Building, conveniently arranged with a large STABLE on the lot—every thing being in first-rate order. It will be sold on reasonable terms.
For further information apply to
JOHN W. WEIGLE.
Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1869.—tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
The Executors of the Will of JOHN CANNON, dec'd, offer at Private Sale, the Valuable Real Estate of said decedent on the corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets directly opposite the COURT HOUSE, 45 feet on Baltimore street and 150 feet deep. Improved with a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, marble cutting shop, and a well of excellent water, fruit, &c. This is one of the most desirable places in Gettysburg. Apply to
MARY A. CANNON,
J. MARSHALL CANNON,
Nov. 5, 1869.—tf Executors.

HORRIBLE DEATHS
Occur almost everyday from the explosion of Coal Oil Lamps.
Coal Oil has become so inferior now-a-day as to render it unsafe in the use as illuminating or burning fluid.
"KING'S NON-EXPLOSIVE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATING FLUID"
is the article that now fully excells the Coal Oil, in its safety, brilliancy and economy. It is perfectly safe, being a Non-Explosive Fluid, inasmuch as a lighted match may be thrown into the bowl of the lamp, while burning without danger of explosion.
It is void of grease, but can be used for removing the same from wood or any fabric.
It is a trifle cheaper than Coal Oil and every family should use it, and do away with this
EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.
☞Retail Dealers of burning fluids can be supplied at the lowest wholesale prices, by addressing all orders to
E. M. YOUNT,
at the Washington House, Gettysburg, Pa., Sole Agent for the County of Adams. [Nov. 5, 1869.—tf

OYSTER SALOON.
JOHN GRUEL,
Chambersburg St., Gettysburg,
next door to Eagle Hotel,
Has always on hand a large assortment of all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY,
made of the best materials, with Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, &c.
FRESH OYSTERS
served to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and being determined to please, he invites his friends to give him a call.
Nov. 5, 1869.—tf

J. L. SCHICK
has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
that has been brought to Gettysburg this fall, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
Oct. 5, 1869.—tf

SELLING OFF!
ALWAYS SELLING AT THE CHEAP
CASH STORE.
Goods can be sold much cheaper for
C A S H
than on the long credit system.
Store, North-west cor. of Square.
FRANK D. DUPBORN.
Nov. 5, 1869.—tf

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
An Election for Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company will take place at the house of Geo. W. MCCLELLAN, on *Monday, the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.*
JOHN H. MCCLELLAN, Treasurer.
Gettysburg, Nov. 5.—1d.

DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Gettysburg have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4½ PER CENT. over and above all U. S. Taxes, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Nov. 5.—3t

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
The County Commissioners having granted a room in the Court-house for the County Superintendent's Office, I would respectfully announce that I will be in my office, each Saturday from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors, Teachers and others wishing to visit me officially, will please bear this in mind, as during the winter, while engaged in visiting the schools, I cannot be there at any other time.
J. HOWARD WERT,
County Superintendent.
Nov. 5, 1869.—3t

GETTYSBURG
NATIONAL BANK!
GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.
The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.
COUPONS CASHED OR COLLECTED.
Persons desiring to invest in STOCKS or BONDS, of any kind, are invited to call, as we have the facilities of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. Consequently all orders are promptly executed.
Persons possessing COUPON BONDS, and desiring for safety to convert into Registered, are requested to call, as we have the advantage to transfer at a trifling expense.
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of all denominations for sale.
INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS *allowed*
1 *per cent, viz:*
5 PER CENT. for 1 year,
4 PER CENT. for 6 months,
3 PER CENT. for 3 months.
Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks all kinds, are requested to give us a call and we will cheerfully give all information.
J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov 5, 1869—tf

THE CUCUMBER WOOD
PUMP!!
One dozen reasons why this is the best Pump manufactured in America for
WELLS & CISTERNS.
1. It is Simple. 2. It is Reliable. 3. It is Durable 4. It Works very Easily. 5. It throws the Water Rapidly. 6. It is all Wood. 7. The Wood is Tasteless. 8. It does not Crack in the Sun. 9. It is not liable to get out of order. 10. Should any repairs be necessary, they can be easily be made by any person. 11. It will not freeze. 12. It is Cheaper than any other reliable Pump manufactured.
TESTIMONIALS.
In testimony of the superior character of this Pump we refer, by permission, to the following persons who have had it in use, and tested it with entire satisfaction:
Jer. Biesecker, Franklin tp.; George Smith, Huntington tp.; Arnold Lare, Franklin tp.; A. K. Myers, Latimore tp.; John Cress, Gettysburg; H. F. Richard, Greemount; Peter Shively, Fairfield; Daniel King, Fairfield; S. W. Young, Mountjoy tp.; Andrew Haverstock, Tyrone tp.
Persons requiring Pumps for wells or cisterns, can have them furnished at short notice, and ready for use by sending the depth of the well or cistern. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no payment required.
Envelopes containing orders will be attended to.
JOSEPH KUNKLE,
McKnightstown, Adams county, Pa.
Oct. 29, 1869.—1y

TEACHERS'
COUNTY INSTITUTE.
THE third session of the County Institute, under the Act of Assembly, approved April 9th, 1867, will be held in the Court-house at Gettysburg, commencing *Monday, Dec. 6th, at 12½ o'clock, P. M.*, and will continue in session during the week.
The exercises of the week will consist of Lectures, Instruction in the various branches taught in the Schools, Class-drills, Essays, Discussions of important educational topics, Contests in Orthography and other branches, and whatever will give interest and variety to the session of the Institute. It is the wish of the Superintendent that the Institute may be of practical benefit to every Teacher.
Prof. Robert Kidd of Indiana will be present during the entire week, giving two lessons each day in Vocal Culture, Elocution and Reading. He will also give two evening entertainments. Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent, will be present on Wednesday and Thursday. Prof. Edward Brooks, Principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, will give instruction in Arithmetic and the Science of Teaching. Prof. A. S. Manson will give instruction in Penmanship. There will also be a teacher in Geography, Prof. Edsall Smith of Dickinson College, Rev. John S. Ermentrout of the Kutztown Normal School, and other distinguished educators and Lecturers, will attend.
The exercises will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The Musical Director of the county will be present on Monday, to participate in the organization. None, who have the heart in the work in which they are engaged—none, who are desirous of advancing, will remain away without a full and sufficient excuse.
We want better Teachers; we want each year to advance the grade of the profession; we want to sift out those who are not competent and stationary. Then let every one, who wishes to be considered a live teacher, come up to this annual reunion, assured that they will go to their work the better for it. But we want more than simple attendance. We want the earnest, active co-operation and participation of all to make the Institute, a grand success. Let all remember, that, as they labor to advance the profession to a higher and nobler standard, so they labor for themselves.
The Contest in Orthography will take place Tuesday and Wednesday, the first premium being Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Thursday will be Director's day. A portion of the day will be devoted to the explanation of points in the School-law, upon which Directors may desire information. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of live Directors.
Directors are respectfully urged to grant teachers the time. Those paying full wages over the Railroad will be returned free; Male Teachers will be accommodated at reduced rates by the leading Hotels; Female Teachers, as usual, will be entertained in private families. For full particulars of exercises, see circular, which will be mailed to Teachers and Directors.
J. HOWARD WERT,
County Superintendent.
Oct. 29.—3t

GREAT DISTRIBUTION
By the Metropolitan Gift Co.
Cash Gifts to the Amount of $500,000.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each	$20,000	40 Cash Gifts, each	$1,000
10 " "	10,000	100 " "	500
20 " "	5,000	300 " "	100
30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos,		each	$300 to $700
75 " Melodeons,		"	75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines,		"	60 to 175
500 Gold Watches,		"	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at			$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.—Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Balt

The Star and Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

A ROYAL FARM.—THE DAIRY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Situated about a mile from Windsor, it is probably the most perfect as it is the most expensive thing of the kind in the world. Its dairy department is thus described: "We entered a beautiful cottage, and were shown by one of the Queen's favorite servants into a room about thirty feet square, the roof supported by six octagonal columns of white marble, with richly-carved capitals. The floors were of white porcelain tiles, the windows stained glass, bordered with may-blossoms, daisies, butter-cups, and primroses. The floors were lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with rich medallions inserted of the Queen, Prince Consort, and each of the children. Shields, monograms of the royal family, and bas-reliefs of agricultural designs representig the seasons, completed the ornamentation of this exquisite dairy. All around the walls ran a marble table, and through the centre two long ones, supported by marble posts resting on basins, through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the table slabs are always cold, and the temperature of the dairy is chill; while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes resting on the tables are never placed in water. We drank the delicious milk, just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, the Queen's monogram and crest glittering on the brass plates on the covers. In the room where the butter was made, milk skimmed and strained, we feasted our eyes on the rows of metal porcelain-lined cans of every size, made to lock, and sent to the royal family even as far as Scotland; so they always have good milk and butter. The churn was of metal, also, lined with porcelain made in two compartments. The outside chamber surrounding the cylinder could have warm or cold water poured in to regulate the 'coming of the butter' without disturbing the cream. The lid was screwed on, and the stationary stand on which the whole was turned made the work easy and rapid. But while over sixty cows are daily milked, and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than satisfied, and Londoners more than dissatisfied to see the rolls of golden butter and cans of cream sold from the model farm for saving money for the Queen! I know the butter is sold, for we breakfasted on it this morning, and we paid for it, not as a bribe, but a regular market bargain at the dairy.—*Rural American.*

SAVE THE LEAVES.—The time is near when trees will shed their leaves. This is the grand harvest for the forest in manure. Some of us have learned the lesson and have taken advantage of it. But the great majority permit the leaves to lie where they go, and in the country, outside of the wood, they are scattered far and near, and are but little benefit.

So it is with the coarse grasses and weeds; they are permitted to go down or dry on their stalks, their substance lost or a portion of it retained in the swamps. Here is a source of good manure in great part wasted, that might be made available. This manure is particularly calculated to benefit some kinds of vegetation, among which are trees, grapevines and the small fruits. They have become accustomed to this kind of food, and thrive upon it. Apply plentifully.—If the roots lie deep remove some of the soil, and having filled with leaves, return all, or the greater part of it. Be not afraid to use the leaves plentifully, mixed with the soil, or without it simply lying on the surface of the ground enough soil to hold them.

We make it a business to use all kinds of vegetable refuse that presents itself. Where it is wanting it is a good plan to draw it from the forest, scatter it among the trees, and let it lie there until the soil requires working in the spring or early summer. We find it a good plan to leave the black surface undisturbed till the hot weather sets in. It will draw the heat where there is but little of it, and when it is most required. This is true especially with grape vines.

But now is the time to save the leaves and discarded grasses. Do you think they are valueless because so light. There is much substance for the weight, or rather much effect. The reason for this is that they afford a natural food for the trees, shrubs and vines. Applied in abundance, with proper tillage, nothing can be better. Then gather the harvest of leaves and imitate natures wisdom.—*Utica Herald.*

FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.—The public has yet to learn the full advantage of keeping poultry. Few seem to appreciate what they may do mong trees in an orchard. Let any one try them in an orchard of a quarter of an acre, where they may be kept by picket fence four or five feet high; put in, say one hundred and twenty-five fowls, and observe the result. They will avoid annoyance in the garden, of which so many complain;—while they will work among the trees, doing just what is needed, and destroying everything that can injure the fruit trees, in the shape of bugs, worms, or any other insects, and lay a large number of eggs, which are a cast article, to say nothing of chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time. I have tried it and know it is so. I have about one hundred fowls, which have worked admirably among my trees, keeping the ground in good condition, keeping off the insects, and promoting the growth of the orchard. I am satisfied that we have yet to learn the full benefits which may be derived from the proper management of fowls; and it is quite possible that the method I have suggested may offer the best way of getting our apple orchards in bearing condition.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

THE ACTUAL VALUE OF COWS.—The *American Stock Journal*, in reference to the subject, says: "Now, we can go into a dairying neighborhood, and point to farmers who are losing from two to three thousand dollars, by keeping cows yielding two hundred pounds of butter per year, instead of those that would yield from five to six hundred pounds in the same time. How many dairymen can tell the relative value of each cow of his herd by actual test? There is a little instrument for this purpose that don't cost much, but very few dairymen know anything about it. It is called a "Lactometer," constructed by placing a number of glass tubes, of equal length and diameter, in a wooden frame. The milk from each cow is placed in some of these glass tubes; there they stand side by side, and you can see the depth of cream that rises in each tube, representing a certain cow, and estimating her value thereby."

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

NEW FIRM!

COBEAN & CUNNINGHAM

HAVE just received from the City a new and large stock of

CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

NOTIONS, &c.

The goods have all been selected with great care and with a desire to meet the wants of this community. The public will find the goods to be of the best quality and the

LATEST STYLES.

One and all are invited to call at our Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Fahnestock Bros.'

R. G. COBEAN.
JAS. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22.—tf

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

AT F. CUNNINGHAM'S,

OPPOSITE STAR AND SENTINEL OFFICE, GETTYSBURG, PA.

You will always find the best qualities and latest styles of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES. ALSO,

SHIRTS,

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas,

and a great and large variety of

NOTIONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

TOBACCO and CIGARS,

all of which will be sold at short profits and warranted to please. Give him a call at his store on Baltimore street, (Picking's old Stand) near the Diamond.

Sept. 24, 1869.—tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

D. KITZMILLER & BRO.,

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

YORK STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK.

Have just received from the City a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR

GENTLEMEN, LADIES & CHILDRENS' WEAR,

Consisting of Calf & Kip Boots, Congress & Balmoral Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

Made in latest styles and of best materials.

We also MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all kinds of *BOOTS AND SHOES*—the work being made up of best materials and by first class workmen. The senior partner has been in the business for over 15 years and personally superintends all work made up. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our establishment, and hope by strict attention to business and by selling at low cash prices, to give entire satisfaction.

DAVID KITZMILLER,
JACOB A. KITZMILLER.

April 16, 1869.—tf

REMOVED!

New Store Room near Court-house!

D. H. KLINGEL

HAS removed his Boot and Shoe Store to his new Store Room, a few doors south of the Court-house, and nearly opposite the *Compiler* office, Baltimore, street, Gettysburg. He has laid in a large new stock of goods, which he will sell at reduced prices. He offers

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' CALF SLIPPERS, all styles.
LADIES' MOROCCO BALMORALS
for CASH VARIETY.
GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' AMERICAN CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' KIP BOOTS,
GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTS' CALF BALMORALS,
GENTS' SLIPPERS, all styles,
GENTS' BROGANS, &c., &c.
MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c.
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &c., &c.
INFANTS' SHOES, all styles,
IN LARGE VARIETY.

Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand.

All will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that I can please all who may call.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but first-class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining his former reputation. Certainly nothing will be left undone to deserve it.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, July 16, 1869.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned has erected a new building for a Boot and Shoe Establishment, on Carlisle street near the Railroad station, in Gettysburg where he now offers for sale,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., &c.,

of men, women and children, of different styles and prices. He has a fine assortment to select from, and will sell every article at the smallest profits.

WORK MADE TO ORDER, of the best materials and workmanship. Every effort made to render satisfaction. The patronage of the public is solicited. Call in, and select from his stock or leave your measure. In either case you cannot fail to be pleased.

July 17, 1868.—ly JOHN M. SELLING

JOSEPH JACOBS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

THE undersigned, of the late firm of Geo. Jacobs & Bro., would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to the old place, and three doors east of the Keystone House, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him. His stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.,

will be found choice and cheap—very desirable to select from. All kinds of Goods for sale—whether he manufactures or not.

GOODS MADE UP with dispatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. The very best work will be made—good fits and substantial sewing—and nothing will be left undone that is in his power to render satisfaction in every case.

The latest New York Fashions regularly received. Cutting done, as usual.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and confidently expected to deserve it.

April 16.—tf JOSEPH JACOBS.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE PLACE TO GET THE

Worth of your Money,

AND MORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the CLOTHING STORE of Jacob Rinkenbach, on the northeast corner of the Square, Gettysburg, and having added a lot of new Goods, now offers an unusually attractive assortment of

CLOTHING

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

and which he will sell at such prices that cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves. To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—callers cannot help but buy, when they see it is so much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials;

Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirt, of all kinds. Every Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Gravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, stationery, &c. (Koch) Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

He asks the attention of the public to his large stock, confident that it will please—and no one or will sell cheaper. Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Oct. 1, 1869.—tf SAMUEL WOLF.

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

HAS ARRIVED AT

NORRIS'

HEAD-QUARTERS,

On the S. E. Corner of Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

the Largest and Best Stocks of

Fall & Winter Clothing,

THE LATEST STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

also a Large Variety of

Woolen Under-Clothing

with a large assortment of

NOTIONS, TRUNKS,

And everything found in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

Oct. 1, 1869.—tf

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

DR. R. HORNER

will resume the practice of Medicine. Office at his

DRUG STORE,

IN CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG.

Also, Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, DYE STUFFS, PURE SPICES, &c.

DR. R. HORNER'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE,

for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Sick Stomach, &c. Full directions with every bottle.

July 9, 1869.—tf

DR. JAMES CRESS,

DRUGGIST,

Store in Brant's Building, Balto. st.

LITTLESTOWN.

HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style, I offer my stock of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of

Drugs and Family Medicines, Pur
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,
Patent Medicines, Horse
Powders,

Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps and Fancy Articles. A full assortment of Brushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.

Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will wash with hard or soft water, cold or warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made perfectly white without boiling or bleuing. This is the best Soap in use. *Try* it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric.

Littlestown, May 13.—ly JAMES CRESS.

69. JUNE 69.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Family Medicines

PATENT MEDICINES,

LIQUORS AND WINES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES,

PURE SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS'

DYES AND DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, PERFUMES AND TOILET GOODS,

INKS, WRITING FLUIDS AND STATIONERY,

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECIPES ACCURATELY PUT UP.

PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT REDUCED RATES.

Forney's Horse Powders

the best and cheapest for Horses, Cattle and Swine.

Other Horse Powders of approved makes.

HUBER'S,

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

June 11, 1869.—tf

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WM. P. McCARTNEY

WISHES to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that having purchased the interest of his Partner (L. Y. B. Sorrs) in the Watch and Jewelry Store on Baltimore st., Gettysburg, he will spare no efforts to give satisfaction to all.

He has just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY; SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, FORKS; GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES; also, CLOCKS of the best manufacture, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS, SCREWS AND BRIDGES.

Watch and Clock Work warranted for one year. Jewelry repairing executed in a neat and workman like manner. [Sept. 10, 1869.—tf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

No. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. [Aug. 13, 1869.—ly

Photograph Galleries.

EXCELSIOR GALLERY.

TIPTON & MYERS

successors to C. J. Tyson.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

PHOTO MINIATURES

AMBROTYPES, &c., &c.,

Stereoscopic Views of the

BATTLE-FIELD,

STEREOSCOPES,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

AND

ALBUMS

GREAT VARIETY,

AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We do all in nothing but the best of the kind. Call and examine our stock.

Cooke, who has finished from all negatives over taken at this Gallery

TYSON'S OLD STAND.

Oct. 2.—tf

1869. MILLINERY. 1869.

MISS McCREARY

Has just opened a large assortment of

BONNETS & HATS

of the winter styles, with

Feathers, Flowers & Ribbons

to match. All of which she will sell as the lowest cash prices.

Bonnets made to order at the shortest notice.

Oct. 29, 1869.—3m

Carriages, Harness, &c.

DAVID McCREARY. JOHN F. McCREARY

"Best always Cheapest."

THE Best and Cheapest,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS and HARNESS of all kinds, in the County

are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church

(McCREARY'S.)

Our Riding and Wagon Saddles, are the most substantially built and neatest.

Our Harness, (*plain and silver mounted,*) are complete in every respect and warranted to be of the very best material and workmanship.

Our upper leather Draft Collars, CAN NOT BE BEAT. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

Our Heavy Draft Harness, are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.

Our Riding Bridles, Whips, Lashes, Draft Chains, Fly-nets and everything in the line *None better or cheaper.*

Our prices have been REDUCED to the lowest selling standard.

A liberal percentage for cash, off all bills amounting to $5 or more.

We work nothing but the best of stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented.

Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.

Call and see us and examine PRICES AND QUALITY Jan. 29, 1868.—tf D. McCREARY & SON.

CARRIAGE-MAKING RESUMED.

The warboing over, the undersigne have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES &C.,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

May 29.—tf DANNER & ZIEGLER

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &C., &C.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits orders, confident that he can please.

REPAIRING promptly done, at moderate rates.

W. K. GALLAGHER.

July 1, 1868.—ly

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

JOHN CULP

INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has removed the Harness-making business, and opened a Shop on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, adjoining the Passenger depot, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of

HARNESS,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
WHIPS,
LASHES,
FLY-NETS, &c &c.,

which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Also,

TRUNKS of all kinds.

REPAIRING and MENDING attended to promptly. Having been working at the business for 30 years, I can guaranty the best kind of work, all being made under my own superintendence. Give me a call.

May 7, 1869.—tf JOHN CULP.

Lines of Travel.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 9.00, A. M and connects at Hanover Junction with trains going North and South, passengers reaching Baltimore at 1.40, P. M., Harrisburg at 12.55, P. M., Philadelphia at 6.00, P. M., and New York at 9.25, P. M. Returning, arrive at Gettysburg at 12.45, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, &c.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 2.00 P. M and connects at Hanover Junction with Mail Train South at 3.52, P. M., reaching Baltimore at 6.15, P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 5.45, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c.

A Passenger Car is also attached to the Freight train, which leaves Hanover Junction at 7.10 A. M reaching Gettysburg at 10.30. Passengers leaving Harrisburg in the 5.15 A. M. train can thus reach Gettysburg by 10.30 A. M. The freight train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Gettysburg at 2 P. M., reaching the Junction at 5.25.

R. McCURDY Sup't

Aug. 20, 1869.

READING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1869.

Great trunk line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.10, 5.20, 8.10, 9.40 A. M., 2.00 and 4.45 P. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail road, and arriving at New York at 10.00, 11.45 A. M., 5.15, 9.25 and 10.20 P. M., respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.10 and 5.20 A. M., Trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.10 A. M., 2.00 and 4.10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations: the 4.10 P. M. train making connections for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road leave Harrisburg at 8.40 P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12.00 noon, 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.; Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M. trains from New York, without change.

Way Passenger Trains leave Philadelphia at 7.30 A M., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 5.30 P. M., stopping at all Stations.

Leave Pottsville at 8.40, 9.00 A. M., and 2.45 P. M., Harrisburg at 7.30 A. M., Shamokin at 8.40 and 10.55 A. M., Ashland at 7.05 A. M., and 12.30 noon, Tamaqua at 8.33 A. M., and 2.20 P. M., for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 A. M., for Harrisburg, and 11.30 A. M. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 5.40 A. M., passes Harrisburg at 7.30 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.25 A M., returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Rail Road Train leave Reading at 7.15 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 8.00 A. M., 4.30 and 5.15 P. M., returning, Leave Schwenksville at 5.55, 8.12 A. M., and 12.05 noon, connecting with similar trains on Reading Rail Road.

Colebrookdale Rail Road Train leave Pottstown at 9.40 A. M., and 5.00 P. M., returning, leave Boyertown at 7.20 A. M., and 11.50 noon, connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Train leave Bridgeport at 8.45 A. M., 2.20 and 5.35 P. M., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 A. M., 12.30 and 3.45 P. M., connecting with train on Reading Railroad

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M., arrive at 10.00 A. M. Train running only as far as Reading. Leave Pottstown at 8.00 A. M., arriving at 10.30 A. M. 4.10 and 4.45 P. M., and Reading at 12.35 noon, midnight, and 12.15 A. M. for Harrisburg, at 7.05 A. M. and 6.17 P. M. for New York and 8.40 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. for Philadelphia. Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates. Baggage checked through; 100 pounds only allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 8, 1869.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SPRING SCHEDULE.

On and after May 9, 1869, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD

12.54 p. m.—Daily for Williamsport, daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Erie and the West.

10.58 a. m.—Daily (except Sunday) for Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

3.15 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

6.05 p. m.—Daily (except Sunday) for York.

9.35 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Harrisburg and the West.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

7.07 a. m.—Daily stopping at Parktonoly.

7.52 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

12.20 p. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.

6.35 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at the Stations.

EDW. M. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

ALFRED R. FISHER, Gen. Superintendent.
Harrisburg, Penn'a.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Double track route running between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Trains leaving Gettysburg make the following connections with the Trunk line:

Gettysburg leave at 8.10 a. m. & 12.40 p. m.
Hanover Junction arrive 10.00 " 2.06 "
" leave 10.15 " 2.56 "
Harrisburg arrive 12.45 p. m. 11.45 "
" leave 1.50 " 2.20 a. m.
Philadelphia arrive 6.40 " 6.50 "
Harrisburg leave 1.15 " 12.10 "
Pittsburg arrive 7.05 a. m. 6.10 "

At Philadelphia close connections are made with the trains for New York, Boston and all Eastern Cities. At Pittsburg connections are made in the New Union Depot with the trains for all Western points.

For further information apply to

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen. Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

HENRY W. GWINER, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. [May 14, 1868.

Farming Implements, &c.

THE WORLD,

DODGES' OHIO AND BUCKEYE

Reapers and Mowers.

A careful examination of these machines will commence any one of their superior merits over all others, in strength, durability, ease of draft, and reliability for work, on all kinds of ground, and in every variety of grass and grain. Confident of this we invite those in want of a good machine to examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

These machines can be sold as Naked Mowers—REAPERS as Hand Rake, Self-Rake, or Dropper—Two different sizes: No. 1 Machine, with two cutter Bars and three Knives, cutting five and a half feet in grain and four feet eight inches in grass; No. 2, cutting four feet six inches.

We have that confidence in these machines that we are willing to set those wanting a machine test them with any other they may wish, and keep the one that gives most satisfaction. DODGES' AUTOMAN SELF-RAKE has given such general satisfaction that we consider it the best Self-Rake out, and is attached to no other machine except the Dodge Machine, the Ohio and Buckeye patent.

For the benefit of those wanting machines we would refer them to a few of those to whom we have sold the last season, viz:

John Deardorff, Sen., Ephraim Lady, George Lady, Jonathan Wister, James Mickley, Daniel Sattle, John Bender, John Eckert, Wm. Funk, Cornelius Lott, Wm. Guldeo, Wm. Ross.

Henry Culp, Henry King, Elisha Penrose, David Stewart, W. Ross White, J. J. Kerr, Andrew Walkart, Wm. Bigham, John Geiter, John N. Hoffman, John N. Boyer,

Also, WIRE-TOOTH HAY RAKES, including the celebrated Breech Rake, and Self-discharging Rakes. Also, PLOUGHS, CASTINGS, MILLS, AND FARM IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY.

Persons wishing to examine machines will call them at the warehouse of JOSEPH WIRE & SONS, Gettysburg, Pa., or at the residence of the subscriber, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road. Persons wanting Circulars will address the subscriber, Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. WIBLE, Agent.

April 23.—tf

STILL AHEAD!

HOFFHEINS'

REAPER & MOWER,

One of the Greatest Machines of the Age,

IS superior to any other Machine now in use, as it will excel any that will ever be introduced, having been thoroughly tried and given general satisfaction. I would now inform all those who intend purchasing Machines to call and examine for themselves. This Machine is noted particularly to excel all other machines in strength, durability, ease of draft, and reliability of work, in all kinds of grass and grain. It cuts long and grain admirably, which is a great item in Machines to a farmer. It can be used as a hand rake as well as a self-raker. It cuts 5 feet 2 inches in grain; 4 feet 10 inches in grass; has a steel cutter bar, with wrought iron guards; it can be used as a Single Mower as well as a Combined Machine.

A full trial of the Machine can be had.

Also, SHIREMAN'S SELF-DISCHARGING HORSE RAKE, and the great and well-known GRANT RAKE, the best rakes ever introduced. We would also call your attention to the IRON DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGH, wrought iron frame, very light and strong, steel shovels, easily adjusted to run shallow or deep, and is neatly and tastefully made.

ALSO, THE KEELER AND EXCELSIOR FANNING MILLS, the old and favorite Fan Improved, for many years a great favorite among the farmers of Pennsylvania. It is large and strong, has two cockle screens, and warranted to work perfectly.

Also all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS always on hand.

Any person wishing to examine these machines can see them at the Battle-field Hotel or at my residence, 3 miles from Gettysburg, between the Taneytown road and the Baltimore pike.

LEWIS A. BUSHMAN.

May 28, 1869.—tf

GEISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING

GRAIN SEPARATOR,

CLEANER AND BAGGER,

With the latest improved Triple-geared Horse Power, either Gear or Belt.

This machine has successfully competed with all the best of the different patented Grain Separators, and now has the reputation of being the best Separator ever produced; in fact, the only Separator and Cleaner ever before the public to give general satisfaction.

The machine is conveniently arranged for hauling and threshing, being permanently fixed on two wheels. One man can easily move or shift it about, so that it is not half the trouble on a barn floor as a common thresher and shaker. It is also easily put in operation. It is simple, easily managed, reliable, durable, compact and cleanly to work by while in operation, and making over the dust as the common machine or other Separators.

Farmers can rest assured that this machine is no humbug, and judging from the high recommendation of farmers that are using them we must come to the conclusion that it is the very machine that farmers want.

The following are a few of the persons who have used this machine, well known, and to whom the public are referred for further information:

Wm. J. Peters, Flora Dale, Adams co., Penn.
Wm Kohler, near New Oxford, " "
John D. Pfoutz, near Gettysburg, " "
Henry Harbold, York Springs, " "
Daniel Peters, Bendersville, " "
John Wallman, Mechberrystown, " "
Michael Fiscel, Mount Joy twp., " "
John Small, Mechberrystown, " "
Wm. F. Brindon, York Springs, " "

Repair Castings for the above machine will be kept by the Agent, and also by Ephraim Fiscel, near Gettysburg.

All orders for the Separators can be addressed to ABRAM BURKHOLDER, Agent,
Clearspring, York co., Pa.

July 30-4m*

Carpenters and Contractors.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenters and Contractors.

Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Cornice, Door & Window Brackets, &c.

Constantly on hand and manufactured to order o.

BEST MATERIALS,

by experienced workmen, and at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Orders promptly attended to.

Jan. 15, 1869.—tf

GEO. C. CASHMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenter and Contractor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to his new Shop on Stratton street between York and Railroad streets and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing Buildings, at as reasonable rates as any builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be of best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage. Give me a call.

April 9, 1869.—tf

WM. CHRITZMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenter and Contractor,

Having removed to my new Shop

On Washington street, between Middle and Chambersburg streets,

and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kindsof work for the contracting trade at the best manner and most reasonable and cheapest rates. All work done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced Hands always in readiness and WORK executed with promptness and dispatch.

Orders for all kinds of Brackets, Scrolls, Mouldings, &c., promptly filled and on reasonable terms.

April 16, 1869.—tf

Marble Yards.

CANNON'S

MARBLE WORKS

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EAST MIDDLE ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED

IN THE FINEST STYLE OF THE ART

May 29, 1867.—tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

MEALS & BRO.

In East York Street, Gettysburg, Pa. Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line

SUCH AS MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES

MANTLES, &c. &c.

at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Town no. 1, Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

FORTY THOUSAND

CASES OF GOODS

were shipped from our house in One Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufacturers, Importers, and others, for CASH, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COTTONS, GINGHAMS, DRESS GOODS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, INCLUDING PLATED ON NICKEL SILVER, DESSERT FORKS, FIVE-BOTTLE PLATED CASTORS, BRITANNIA WARE, GLASS WARE, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, in great variety.

ELEGANT FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, the newest and choicest styles in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, &c.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY, OF THE NEWEST STYLES.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price—such as BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILTON, and TENNYSON'S WORKS, in full Gilt and Cloth Bindings,—and hundreds of others.

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

One-Half the Regular Rates.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in CASH or MERCHANDISE, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

Agents should collect ten cents from each customer and forward to us in advance, for Descriptive Checks of the goods we sell.

The holders of the Checks have the privilege of either purchasing the article thereon described, or of exchanging for any article mentioned on our Catalogue, numbering over 350 different articles,—not one of which can be purchased in the usual way for the same money.

The advantages of first sending for Checks are these:—We constantly buy small lots of very valuable goods, which are not on our catalogues, and for which we issue checks till all are sold; besides, in every large club we will put checks for WATCHES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, DRESS PATTERNS, or some other article of value, *giving some members of the club an article for about one quarter of its value.*

In every order amounting to over $20, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $10, $3.00 may be retained to

PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This *offer* is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS:

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they FILL UP THEIR ENTIRE CLUB, for which below we give a partial List of Commissions:

FOR A NO DER OF $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 25 yds. Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, French Cassimer Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine Large White Counterpane, &c., or $3.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $50, from a Club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 45 yds. Bleaching, One pair heavy Wool Blankets, Poplin Dress pattern, Handsome Wool Square Shawl, Silver-Case Watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $100, from a Club of One H